

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XL. NUMBER 24.
WHOLE NUMBER 2660.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

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THIRD SERIES.
VOL. III—FEBRUARY, 1903.—No. 2

CONTENTS

- | | |
|--|----|
| I. The Organized Militia—Its Past and Future. By William H. Carter, Brigadier General, U.S. Army | 79 |
| II. Reminiscences of the Old Navy. By the late Thos. S. Phelps, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy | 75 |
| III. From Generation to Generation. By Henry Romeyn, Brevet Major, U.S. Army | 82 |
| IV. De Wet's Last Success. (From the Fortnightly Review) | 80 |
| V. La Garita del Diablo. By Henry A. Reed, Major Artillery Corps, U.S. Army | 84 |
| VI. A Strange Wound. By William R. Hamilton, Captain, U.S. Army | 82 |
| VII. Captain John A. Webster. By H. D. Smith, Captain, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service | 80 |
| VIII. Our Contemporaries. By John P. Wisner, Major, U.S. Army | 87 |
| IX. Service Salad | 86 |
| X. Major Charles Laurie McCawley, U.S.M.C. | 90 |

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

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In view of the increasing use of electricity in the Artillery service, the need of an efficient personnel for the care of electrical apparatus has become a matter of prime importance. Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C., U.S.A., discusses the question in a paper in the current number of the Journal of the United States Artillery in which he clearly indicates the requirements of the situation. The electrical apparatus at our seacoast forts consists of boilers, engines, dynamos, motors, storage batteries, telephones, searchlights and telautographs, all of which require trained attendants to insure their efficiency. One electrician sergeant is assigned to each post regardless of its size and equipment, and while this is sufficient for small posts, the electrician sergeant at a large post must have competent assistants to operate the engines, charge the batteries, and attend to the searchlights, telephones and other apparatus. The sergeant himself must be free to supervise and direct things. These assistants, Captain Davis contends, should not be civilians, but enlisted men chosen after careful examination and sufficiently well paid to induce them to remain in the Service. Captain Davis proposes two methods either of which he believes would keep the electrical detachment up to requirements. The first plan consists in organizing at each post an electrical detachment under the charge of the electrician sergeant composed of men who have been in the Service at least a year and who have qualified or seem likely to qualify for electrical work. The members of this detachment should not be required to do any routine company or post duty, or attend drills at the guns. They should be inspected at their place of work at the same time as the plant is. They should receive the rank of electrician, wear a distinctive chevron and receive extra pay. They should be attached for rations, quarters and muster to one or more of the companies, but should attend only such roll calls as the engineer officer under whom they serve shall designate as not interfering with their work. The second plan consists in forming the detachment of corporals detailed to it under regulations similar to those prescribed in the first plan. These corporals will be under the same regulations as to drills, etc., as the members of the detachment in the first plan, but in so far as practicable their work will be in connection with the electrical appliances pertaining to the battery to which their company is assigned. The co-operation of the company commanders is necessary in order that at least one such qualified man is appointed corporal in each company. Doubtless either of these plans would work out all right and provide an electrical detachment fully capable of performing the duties required of it. And no matter how organized, the electrical detachment should be a compact body with all electrical work under the command of a single officer. What is needed is a concentration of authority and responsibility along lines which shall insure increased efficiency.

A correspondent says: "You state in the JOURNAL of Jan. 17, in an editorial headed 'Serious situation for Army lieutenants' that unless the nominations now before the Senate are confirmed, those who were nominated during the recess, will go back to their former grades. You also make this statement 'In the meantime it is pointed out at the War Department that unless Congress takes some action looking to the confirmation of the nominations of the lieutenants held up because of the lineal rank controversy, they will be legislated out of the Army on March 4, when Congress adjourns.' Please state how this can take place, for it would seem that if the officers hold commissions for their present grades, which have been confirmed by the Senate they would not be legislated out of the Service because their nomination for a higher commission lacked confirmation." We did not state that the officers appointed

under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, and who have already been confirmed in the grade to which they were originally appointed, and are now before the Senate for confirmation for promotion to the next higher grade, would be legislated out of the Service in case Congress did not act this session, but they would, as we stated, be forced to continue in the grade to which they were originally appointed and in which they have been confirmed. Those lieutenants who received original appointments under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, during the last recess of Congress, and whose appointments have been held back with the others, would, however, be legislated out of the Army if Congress took no action looking to their confirmation this session. Our editorial is clear on this point, as will be seen by a reference to this statement in it. "If Congress takes no action looking to confirmation before it adjourns next March there is no possible room for doubt that about 200 lieutenants will be left out of the Army, and all of those promoted during the recess to the grade of captain and first lieutenant awaiting confirmation will be returned to the grade from which they were promoted."

One substantial reason for providing for a liberal and continuous increase in the enlisted force of the Navy, is the fact, that between Jan. 1, 1903 and July 1, 1904 there will be 3,876 discharges of men by reason of the expiration of their terms of enlistment. The system of four-year enlistments began in March, 1898, and under the operation of that system there will be 1,288 discharges in the first half of the present year, while between July 1, 1903, and July 1, 1904, there will be 2,588 discharges. To this natural waste of nearly 1,300 every year must be added a still larger waste of 638 per month or 7,656 per year because of death, medical survey, inaptitude, bad conduct, dishonorable discharge and desertion. Here is an annual waste of 8,956, or considerably more than one-third of the entire enlisted force of the Navy on its present basis of 25,000 men, and there is no fixed and continuous system of repairing this waste. What is needed in place of the present haphazard method is a system authorizing the enlistment every year of a number of men equal to the annual waste as well as enough additional men to provide a full complement for every new ship placed in commission. For the next two years there will be more than 200 honorable discharges a month, and while in time of war all or nearly all of these men would re-enlist, experience has shown that not more than 25 per cent. of them will re-enlist in time of peace. It is evident from the facts stated above that the efficiency of the Navy requires a more definite as well as a more comprehensive system of recruiting for its enlisted force. The annual disappearance of more than a third of its numerical strength is a loss of such large proportions that the naval authorities should have always at hand the means of repairing it without having to appeal to Congress from year to year.

The new Division of Militia of the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department, of which Major James Parker, of the A.G.D., has been detailed as chief, is busily engaged in answering questions propounded by the National Guard of the several States relative to the construction given the various sections of the Militia Act recently passed by Congress. It is the intention of the War Department, as soon as possible, to send to the adjutants general of the States a circular letter of instruction as to the manner in which the provisions of the new law are to be carried out; but, as it will be impossible for this letter to go out for some time, we will endeavor to clear up what appear to be a few of the uncertain points. In the first place, it is officially held by the War Department that there is nothing in the law which will prevent any State from having in its militia a company of Infantry, or a battery, or company of Artillery, or troops of Cavalry. In other words it will be for the State to decide whether its units shall be less than a full regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, or a corps of Artillery, or a battalion of Engineers, etc. The law does provide, however,—and it is very clear on this point—that if a State organizes a regiment, or a corps of Artillery, or a battalion of Engineers, they must conform in their organization to that of the United States Army. In time of peace, however, the President may fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, battery, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps, and Hospital Corps for the militia below the minimum prescribed by the law of the Regular Army. It is understood that the President will fix this minimum at about fifty men. There is nothing in the Militia Act which prohibits the State organizations from having, in time of peace or when they are not actually under the authority of the War Department, such extra officers as inspectors of rifle practice, etc., as they see fit, but when the militia come under the Federal Government and receive pay from the United States such officers will not be considered a part of the State organization in regard to pay, etc., as only such officers as are provided for the Regular Army by law can be recognized by the Federal Government in matters of pay.

The Army and Navy Gazette denies that nepotism is controlling in appointment in the British service, holding that the contrary opinion is founded in a prejudice surviving from the days when colonelcies were bestowed upon babes in their cradles, and without regard to sex. In proof that influence counts for little, and that merit

is the chief factor in promotion, it cites the case of Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Lord Kitchener, Lord Grenfell, and indeed the whole list of field marshals and generals not of the Royal race, and the headquarters staff. If, it says, there has been favoritism, it was the sort to be encouraged; the recognition of valuable qualities, of good service done, of fitness proved and wisely acknowledged in the best interests of the State. No doubt many officers are advanced because they have had opportunities that did not come to others. Once started, a friend at court may have been useful enough in pressing claims that might otherwise have been overlooked, but it is only in a small way, and does not justify the charge of wholesale nepotism. The statement of the Gazette has its application to our own Army. It is the few who, in any case, are favored, and the chorus of disapproval from the many whose modest merit has been overlooked, and from their friends, may give a wholly false impression as to the extent in which kissing in this matter goes by favor.

Among the pension measures now before Congress is a bill already favorably reported by the House Committee on Pensions to increase the pensions of veterans of the Mexican War from eight to twelve dollars per month, and a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hanna granting pensions to negroes who were slaves until set free by the Emancipation Proclamation. As for the first of these measures, it would effect a fifty per cent. increase in the pensions of about 6,800 Mexican War widows. As for the second, it is a pernicious and ill-considered measure which can have no other effect than to excite unhealthful and demoralizing agitation among a large body of negroes whose so-called claims upon the bounty of the Government are simply preposterous. It is possible that the introduction of this measure may promote certain political interests in the South with which Senator Hanna, the sponsor of the bill, is more or less remotely connected, but it is fortunate for his reputation for intelligence and sound business judgment that in presenting the measure he explained he introduced it "by request."

In view of the fact that an article on "Bullying in the British Army," written by an Englishman, Mr. George Cecil, and published in these columns several weeks ago, has provoked a good deal of protest and denial from the service journals of London, it is worth while to state that according to cable despatches Colonel Kinloch, of the Grenadier Guards, has been subjected to compulsory retirement for not enforcing discipline among the junior officers of his command. It has been an immemorial custom in the Guards for the officers to "lick" new comers into shape in their own way, and in the present case three young officers, sons of nobleman, were ordered to report themselves "as consummate asses." Failing to do this, they were spanked as if they had been naughty infants. Their parents appealed to Earl Roberts, who asked Colonel Kinloch to explain. The latter replied that he knew nothing of the matter, whereupon he was promptly retired. It would appear, therefore, that there is more or less bullying in the British army, our esteemed London contemporaries to the contrary notwithstanding.

Acting upon the recommendation of Governor Hunt of Porto Rico, the legislature of the island on Jan. 31 ceded Culebra Island to the United States, thus affording the base for a splendid naval station at one of the most important strategic points in West Indian waters whenever the Government may desire to improve it. Properly fortified, as it doubtless will be at no distant day, Culebra will give the United States a position of control over the three navigable passages between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, and as it lies on the commercial route between Europe and the approaches to the proposed Panama Canal, it is destined to become one of the great outposts of defense for that water way. The value of Culebra as a naval base was clearly demonstrated during the recent maneuvers in the Caribbean, and it is extremely gratifying that the Porto Rico Legislature should so promptly and patriotically make the island available for that purpose.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Police Commissioner of New York is managing his department on strict military principles. He holds every man to account for a proper performance of his duty, from the highest officer to the newest policeman, permitting no one to escape responsibility for neglect of duty. Others have made an attempt to do this before him, but it was only a half way effort, and failed in consequence. General Greene is fearless, but strictly just in his administration. Those on the force who perform their duty, have nothing to fear.

Officers of the Army or Navy who are members of or eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution in the United States and who desire to join the Sons of the American Revolution in the Orient, organized in Manila a few months ago, may submit their applications to Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., who is temporary President of the Society. Those joining now will be enrolled as charter members. Among those who helped in organizing the society in Manila were Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Col. George G. Greenough and Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, all of the Army.

Col. George B. Rodney is quoted as saying "that all the glory that belongs to the Artillery belongs to the Field Artillery alone," and he cites the action of the Artillery at Monterey, Antietam, Gettysburg, Indian outbreaks and San Juan Hill as being sufficient evidence of this. However this may be, the reorganization and increase in the Field Artillery has given an impetus to improvements hitherto unknown, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress will not be slow to recognize the importance of this branch of the military service, and will be sufficiently liberal in their appropriations to promote its proper development. The Field Artillery Board should be given proper credit for the interest they are manifesting in the improvement of the Artillery and the zeal they are showing in the endeavor to overcome the many obstacles to change. The reports of all commanding officers of Field Artillery batteries have pointed out weaknesses in their equipment that will be of much value to the board in recommendations concerning changes and improvements. Chief amongst the various recommendations to be considered by the board is that in favor of the issue of a telescopic sight for every gun in the Service. Two sights for the equipment of a battery are no longer sufficient, as with the new gun more shots can be fired per minute than could be with the entire battery with the guns now in use, and it would be impossible to change the sight quickly enough from one gun to another to get really good results. During the annual target practice at Fort Riley it was utterly impossible to discern the target with the tangent sight. Ranges beyond 4,500 yards have proven to be too great to arrive at good results with it; hence the recommendation of the telescopic sight. Reports of battery commanders have also pointed out defects in the equipment of batteries that will be useful to the officers of the Ordnance Department in remedying defects in the equipment of field batteries. It is hoped for one thing that the axle nut will be substituted for the unsafe linch pin. Heretofore Field Artillery has been required to change positions quickly, and it was necessary to make rapid minor repairs in the shortest time possible. In the future Artillery combats will not be conducted in the order of a charge, and time will be found to unscrew an axle nut, instead of pulling out a linch pin. It is recommended that stuffed russet leather be used for harness instead of black leather, as it retains all the animal fat in the hide, and it resiliency is not impaired in the process of tanning, and it retains its color and texture to a remarkable degree. The use of a breast collar is also advocated for experimental purposes, as it has been found that the steel collar now used on long and hard marches tends to produce sore shoulders in horses whose shoulders are well sloped to the rear. The board unanimously advocates additional pay for gunners who have qualified as such, and the recommendation seems reasonable.

The Navy Department, in case of the adoption of the Dayton resolution calling for information relative to a permanent program for the steady increase in the Navy, will make a strong report in favor of the plan. Officers of the Navy, and especially officers who are members of the General Board, are greatly in favor of the project. This week Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy: "Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith House resolution No. 421, requesting information from the Secretary of the Navy with reference to a permanent program for the steady increase, equipment and manning of the Navy of the United States, and request first of all information as to whether the subject has been given consideration by the Navy Department, and secondly, whether it would be incompatible in any way with the public interest for the Department to furnish its views and recommendations relative to the subject matter of the resolution to the House of Representatives." Replying to this letter, Secretary Moody said that the subject of a steady increase for the Navy had been given the most careful consideration by the General Board, and that he could see no reason why the conclusions of that Board could not be transmitted to the House of Representatives. That the General Board has given the matter considerable consideration is well known to all of the senior officers of the Navy. Many of the members of the Board believe that the Navy should be increased each year by not less than four first-class battleships, two armored cruisers, and from two to three gunboats or small craft of some description. It is estimated that if this increase in the floating strength was decided upon it would be necessary to each year increase the enlisted strength of the Navy by about 3,500 men and 180 commissioned officers. At the Navy Department it is believed that some definite action will be taken by Congress during this session on the Dayton resolution. There is little probability that this session will see the passage of any legislation looking to a steady building program, but the matter will be considered, with the strong possibility that something definite along this line will be attempted during the next Congress.

In the case of Sergt. Willard K. McCready, Co. K, 12th Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Fort Bliss, Texas, of absence without leave, (five previous convictions considered,) and sentenced to be reduced to the grade of a private soldier and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for two (2) months, and to forfeit twenty (\$20.00) dollars of his pay, General Grant in reviewing the proceedings says:

"In the foregoing case, the mere fact that a sergeant could have continued to hold his warrant with the number of previous convictions this accused had, reflects upon the discipline of the command to which he belongs. The conduct of a non-commissioned officer should be an example rather than a warning. The sentence, although deemed inadequate, is approved and will be duly executed at the station of the prisoner's company." Again in reviewing the proceedings in the case of Battalion Sergt. Major William T. Youart, 12th Inf., found guilty of disobedience of orders and of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, (two previous convictions considered,) and sentenced to be reduced to the grade of a private soldier, and to forfeit sixty (\$60.00) dollars of his pay, and to be confined at hard labor for six (6) months, General Grant says: "In the foregoing case the evidence shows that the accused was so drunk that he did not appreciate the force of an order. The officer who signed the charges and who gave the orders to the accused, from his own testimony, was cognizant of the accused's condition. That this officer should have charged the accused with violation of the 21st Article of War and that the post commander, after personal investigation, should have recommended trial under that article, shows either a hasty and careless action or an entire lack of appreciation of the gist of the offense charged. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at the prisoner's station."

Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British military forces, in the course of a recent address at St. George's Medical Hospital School, London, reminded his hearers that in all campaigns involving the use of large bodies of troops the victims of disease greatly outnumber the victims of shot and shell. He pointed out that during the Crimean war the French army had 23,250 cases of scurvy in twenty months, and that at one time the British army with a total force of 30,919 men, had 13,608 in hospital. Of 48,742 French and British soldiers admitted to hospitals in a certain period, nearly 75 per cent. were suffering from preventable diseases. Turning to the South African war, Lord Roberts stated that in two years and a half Great Britain had sent out 400,000 men, and that for a considerable period there was an average of 250,000 in the field. The deaths from sickness up to May 31, 1902, numbered 13,750, and during the war 66,500 were invalided, of whom 500 died, 5,879 were discharged as unfitted for service and 959 were still in hospital, the others having returned to duty. While the figures presented by Lord Roberts indicate a splendid improvement in the medical service of the British army since the Crimean war, they do not dispose of the fact that the deaths from disease among the British forces during the early stages of the South African war were so large as to expose the medical service to sharp criticism in London and in scientific circles of continental Europe. The ravages of enteric fever, due to bad water, imperfect sanitation and inadequate treatment, were so dreadful, in fact, that one of the most important of the collateral results of the South African war seems likely to appear in a sweeping reorganization of the whole medical service of the British army.

Anticipating a later opportunity, which will be afforded in the "Naval Annual," Lord Brassey has published in the London Times some important observations on the new scheme for the entry and training of the officers of the Royal navy recently framed by the British Admiralty. He expresses a favorable view and says: "The new scheme is comprehensive in its scope and well considered in its details. It is a fine piece of constructive naval statesmanship. In some quarters it may be regretted that the future officers of the Navy should be entered at an age when the choice of a profession cannot be made with competent knowledge. In the Navy the opinion is held by an overwhelming majority that the instinctive aptitudes of the seaman, and all that is comprehended in the term sea-habits, must be gained in boyhood." Lord Brassey points out in British school ships there is still too much insistence on seamanship of a kind which, in a mastless vessel, is obsolete. Executive officers have been imperfectly instructed in the management of powerful machinery, and in the care and use of labor-saving appliances. Naval mobilization, he says, will bring vast demands and the aim should be to secure, in the utmost degree, elasticity of resources. In a time of pressure officers trained for executive duties in every branch will be of more value than those whose training has been limited to the duties of the engine-room, or to those of the marine officer, the navigator, and pilot.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry P. Huse, U.S.N., publishes an article in the current number of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute of the United States," in which he takes strong ground in favor of promoting warrant machinists of the Navy to commissioned grades of the Service. He does not approve of issuing commissions to the present warrant machinists, thus virtually creating a new engineer corps, but he believes that in view of the pressing need of additional engineer officers, excellent results could be obtained by allowing a small number of carefully selected warrant machinists to take the proposed course of engineering at Annapolis, after which they should be given the opportunity to qualify as lieutenant commanders for engineering duties. In selecting these men Com-

mander Huse would take only those having at least ten years' experience afloat as warrant machinists in the Navy, he would limit the number to three or four a year, and he contends that inasmuch as the examinations would be extremely severe, the warrant machinist who won a commission in that way would be fully worthy of it. Commander Huse is earnestly opposed to any restoration of an engineers corps, and deprecates a proposed movement in that direction on the part of the warrant machinists, but he realizes that something must be done to strengthen the engineering branch of the Service, and this he believes can be accomplished to a considerable extent by opening the way for the promotion of warrant machinists.

Unofficial statistics recently published in Paris indicate a decreasing tendency toward suicide in all the great armies of Europe except the Russian. The number of suicidal deaths in the Russian army is peculiar, not only because it is relatively small, but because it bears almost a fixed ratio to the whole body, the rate having been thirteen to each 100,000 every year for a considerable period. The present annual rate per 100,000 men in other armies is as follows: French, 18; Italian, 34; German, 36; Austrian, 45. The armies represented in the above computation are all virtually in a state of peace. In comparison with them the suicide report of the United States Army makes a highly creditable showing. During the year covered by the last annual report the Army had a mean strength of 92,491 men, a large proportion of whom were stationed in or had but lately returned from the Philippines, where conditions are peculiarly depressing and conducive to the melancholia which so frequently excites the suicidal mania. Yet in the whole Army, including the contingents serving in or recently withdrawn from the Philippines, during the year under review, there were only thirty-three cases of suicide, which is less than the peace basis average of any of the great European armies excepting those of Russia and France. This speaks well for the self-restraint, resourcefulness and moral sanity of the American soldier under trying conditions.

Notwithstanding the announcement that a definite selection of the sites for coaling stations in Cuba has been made, there seems to be some uncertainty relative to the matter. Many prominent officers of the Navy, who have given careful consideration to the question of coaling stations on the Cuban coast, are of the opinion that nothing should be done in the matter until Cuba agrees to allow the United States to have a coaling and naval station at Havana. Strategically, it is claimed, Havana is by all odds the most desirable port in Cuba for the location of a naval station by this country. It is fortified; and the depth of the water in its harbor is sufficient to allow of the entrance and docking of the largest type battleship afloat. In the opinion of officers who have given this question much study Bahia Honda and Nipe Bay, two of the ports said to have been determined upon for coaling stations, are practically useless because of the poor facilities offered by them to ships of the larger classes. Many officers believe that eventually the Cuban people will withdraw their objections to this country having a strong station at Havana, as they certainly should do.

Another illustration of the peril involved in arming Filipinos for police duty appears in the desertion of twenty-five natives of the Province of Bulacan, Island of Luzon, who were recently provided with rifles to assist the local police in suppressing a large band of ladrones. Instead of performing their duty, these treacherous volunteers have joined the ladrones, taking their rifles along with them, the result being that the outlaws are now prepared to prosecute their policy of robbery more vigorously than ever. The action of the civil authorities of the islands in permitting the issue of arms to untried and inexperienced natives is almost inexcusably stupid. It introduces an element of danger into the situation which, if continued, is bound to impair, if not entirely undo, all the hard work which the Army has done for peace and order in the islands. Prudence, experience and a due regard for public safety ought to persuade the civil government of the Philippines to adopt a rule that under no circumstances should unorganized native volunteers be armed except after inspection by and supervision of officers of the Army.

While it is largely a waste of time to refute the base slanders uttered by the defamers of the Army in the United States Senate, the atrocious statement of Mr. Carmack, a member of that body, on Feb. 9, cannot be permitted to pass unrebuked. That he, a Senator of the United States, should seriously declare that "murders by American soldiers in the Philippines have become so common that they will not bear investigation," is almost unbelievable. This wicked libel is the topmost note in all the malevolent chorus of misrepresentation with which the "anti-imperialist" demagogues have assailed the honor and manhood of the United States Army. It is a foul insult to every patriotic American man and woman. It is a vile affront to the national sense of truth and justice, and it will bring upon its author the blistering contempt of an outraged people. Senator Carmack has a serious matter to explain to his own conscience.

In explaining his request for an appropriation of \$120,000 for gunnery exercises as against \$12,000 voted for those purposes last year, the Secretary of the Navy has presented some information to the House Committee on Naval Affairs which is rather disquieting. He shows that the target practice of the Navy is far from satisfactory, that it is greatly inferior to that of the British navy, and that our gunners have much to learn in the way of straight and rapid firing. He quotes Admiral Dewey's statement that the report of the inspector of practice in the North Atlantic Squadron is anything but encouraging. Take the following as an illustration: Firing at a target 50 by 16 feet in size at a distance of 1,600 yards, the Alabama fired fifty-three shots and made fifteen hits, the Kearsarge fired forty-nine shots and made thirteen hits, while the Massachusetts fired fifty shots and made three hits. The poor quality of the work thus indicated is shown by the following record of three ships of the British navy: The *Terrible* fired 104 shots, making eighty hits, the *Majestic* fired 108 shots, making fifty-two hits, and the *Prince George* fired ninety-three shots, making fifty-two hits. In discussing these results Admiral Dewey says: "Our men should have more careful training, there should be an increased allowance of ammunition for practice, and, above all, the gun pointers should be chosen from the best marksmen of the ship, irrespective of what rating a man may have. The gun captain should be a man who can get the best possible work out of his gun's crew, and assure the greatest excellence in rapidity of loading, but the man who points the gun should be one who can hit the object, should be selected for this one capability, and when once found, should be retained in his position during his whole enlistment." In view of the conditions thus disclosed, Secretary Moody's plea for increased attention to target practice is amply warranted. The idea of providing a paltry \$12,000 for such purposes is absurd. Ten times that amount is not a penny too much. What is needed is a fund that will provide abundant ammunition and prizes every month for the best gun score on every ship in commission. The Secretary was obliged to stop the payment of prizes several months ago for the reason that the money available for that purpose had given out, and it is his desire to resume the prize payment at the earliest possible date. The plain truth is that the target practice of the Navy has deteriorated, that it requires a vast amount of work to make it what it should be, and that the sooner this work is undertaken the better.

The 6th Infantry is to be the first regiment to have a regimental badge, in accordance with the provision in the new uniform regulation for some special ornamentation to be worn upon the mess jacket, distinctive of an officer's corps, department or regiment. The organization of the 6th Infantry dates back to the beginning of the last century, and includes in its record the wars of 1812, Mexico, the Civil War, the frontier campaigns and the Spanish and Filipino Wars. In the badge these six wars are indicated by six stars of different colors grouped into an artistic and handsome device, intended to be embroidered in silk upon the sleeves of the mess jacket. The design is by Mr. H. L. Bridwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Its official description is as follows: A group of six five-pointed stars, arranged with one in the center, the remaining five placed closely opposite the angles between points of the central star, and pointing radially from it. The center star white, the remaining five, respectively, yellow, Indian red, green, scarlet and grey, the stars outlined with gold, the whole device having a border of olive drab color. Above the group of stars the regimental number six in gold. The colors of the stars suggest the campaigns in which the 6th Infantry has engaged since its organization. The scarlet of the British uniform in 1812, the green stripe from the flag of Mexico, the Confederate grey of the Civil War, the Indian red for the campaigns of the frontier, the yellow from the Spanish flag, and the white dress of the Philippine population. The Service uniform of the Army is shown in the olive drab border of the device. The device to be embroidered in silk and gold, in the colors above, and to be worn upon both sleeves of the officers' mess jacket, half way between the elbow and shoulder seam. A correct detailed drawing of the device in color, by H. L. Bridwell, will be kept in the office of the commanding officer of the regiment, and tracing or photographs can be made from the outline black drawing on file there. The badge has been adopted as the permanent device of the regiment, especially to be used as a distinctive ornament for the officers' mess jacket, as authorized in Section 55 G.O. 81, H.Q.A., amended Dec. 24, 1902, and approved by the officers of the 6th U.S. Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A framed copy will be deposited at the War Department permanently. It is to be hoped that the other regiments of the Service will take up the idea at once and make the regimental badges of the Army as notable and artistic as they are abroad.

In spite of a singularly clean and convincing official report recommending that the proposed naval training station on the Great Lakes be established on Lake Michigan, it appears that party leaders in Congress representing the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan have combined to antagonize the report and try to have the station located on Lake Erie. This movement is mere politics of most reprehensible sort. It should not succeed, and we do not believe it will suc-

ceed. The whole question of a site for the training station on the lakes was carefully considered by a board composed of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. Cameron W. R. Winslow, and Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau, all of the Navy, who visited all the Great Lakes except Lake Ontario, and examined twenty-four different sites at various points in the vast region between Erie on Lake Erie, and Duluth on Lake Superior. In making a selection the board was governed by the following considerations designated by the Secretary of the Navy: Ease of access to the point from thickly settled portions of the United States, in order that young men desiring to enlist shall not have a great distance to travel from their homes; ease of access and transportation from the point selected to the Atlantic coast, in order that the recruits when ready for sea service can be transported, without great expense, to vessels on the Atlantic seaboard; convenience of harbor accommodations near the point selected. Guided by these considerations, the board recommends that the station be located on the shores of Lake Michigan below latitude 43 degrees and 30 minutes. It is pointed out that the southern portion of Lake Michigan is the geographical center of the district of the Great Lakes, and that it is the most desirable place for a training station as regards population, strategy, temperature and ice period and geographical requirements. There are two facts which particularly favor Lake Michigan. The first is that that lake is the only one of the Great Lakes which lies entirely within the territorial boundaries of the United States, and the second is that it is the only one on which there is traffic all the year round. The port of Erie is closed about 108 days a year; Toledo is closed 112 days, Duluth 139 days, Marquette 156 days and Cleveland 90 days. The harbors of Chicago and Milwaukee are kept open all winter by ice boats, and if the training station is established near either of those cities it will have the advantage of open navigation all the time. All conditions favor the location of the station on lower Lake Michigan, and if it is established elsewhere it will be in opposition to the enlightened judgment of expert investigators whose recommendations have been prompted solely by a desire to serve the highest interests of the Government.

Following out the program provided in the columns of the JOURNAL from time to time during the last year, the Navy Department has decided to place the torpedo boats out of commission and to commission all of the destroyers for a summer campaign of instruction off the North Atlantic coast. Lieutenant Chandler, who has devoted so much attention to the problem of employing the destroyers for tactical maneuvers, has advised the Department that the discipline for the younger officers of the Navy cannot be under more favorable auspices than by giving them commands in fleet of the destroyers. Much interest is being manifested among naval officers of all classes in the proposed program, and it is safe to say that few maneuvers have been watched with the same interest with which these above noted will be during the months devoted to their cruise off Newport. It is intended that these maneuvers shall simulate, as far as practicable, the operations of battleships and cruisers, the same plans of campaign will be carried out, and the same attention to warlike details will be enjoined as were directed during the recently completed drills and evolutions in the Caribbean Sea.

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, 13th U.S. Inf., commanding the discharge camp at Angel Island, Cal., under date of Feb. 2, in General Orders expresses his pleasure at the splendid conduct of this command—officers and men—during a fire on Feb. 2 in saving from any damage by prompt intelligent and heroic efforts, regardless of danger, the large frame building, combustible as tinder, which was wrapped in flames before it could be reached by more than a few men. Colonel Duncan says: "Where so many did more than their duty in the face of the flames which scorched and blistered them, it is impossible to individualize, yet it is a feeling of intense satisfaction to find that whether in the field fighting a savage foe or in camp battling with the fend—fire—the officers and men connected with the 13th Infantry always do their duty as true soldiers."

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has reported against the proposition to buy the two battleships and two armored cruisers being constructed abroad for the Chilean Government, qualifying his recommendation by adding the words "except in case of emergency." This is an answer to a request for an opinion as to the purchase of these vessels coming from a very high official. The two battleships are being built in England by the Vickers Sons and Maxim Company, and the two armored cruisers are being constructed in Italy. In the opinion of Admiral Bowles none of these vessels is equal in any detail to vessels of the same type in the United States Navy, and for this reason the Bureau of Construction and Repair did not regard their purchase as advisable.

A handsome silver service of sixty-eight pieces, suitably engraved and costing some \$3,000, was presented to the U.S.S. Albany at the navy yard, New York, on Feb. 7 by a committee of citizens of Albany, N.Y., representing that city. The committee were received by Rear Admiral Barker, commandant at the navy yard;

Comdr. John A. Rodgers, commanding the Albany; Lieutenant Commander Rush, executive officer, and the other officers of the warship. Comdr. John A. Rodgers in accepting the gift, thanked the citizens and said he would always try to live up to the reputation that had been gained for the United States Navy. A luncheon was served, after which the visitors were shown over the vessel. They also inspected the various buildings in the yard and went on board the Brooklyn and Baltimore, which are being repaired. Among those in the party of Albany citizens were: Mayor Charles H. Gans, Bishop William C. Doane, of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, Bishop Burke, of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, N.G.N.Y.; Congressman George N. Southwick, ex-Congressman Charles Tracey and Hugh Hastings.

Midshipman Ricardo Iglesias, of Costa Rica, a member of the class that graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy on Feb. 2, has applied for a commission in the United States Navy, and his application has brought up the question whether he is eligible to a place in the Service. Iglesias was appointed a midshipman by virtue of a special act of Congress as a courtesy to the Costa Rican Government, and it is evident that in order to qualify himself for a commission he would have to renounce his allegiance to Costa Rica and take out naturalization papers as a citizen of the United States. The opportunities for a naval career under the Costa Rican Government are so small that Midshipman Ricardo's desire for a commission in the United States Navy is creditable alike to his judgment and his ambition. It shows a becoming sense of appreciation of the education he received at Annapolis.

General Grant, commanding the Department of Texas, in commenting on the case of an enlisted man tried by G.C.M. for drunkenness and assault, says: "The evidence shows that the first sergeant of the accused's company was partly responsible for the actions of the accused. In this case, as in the great majority of all others tried in this department, the cause of the trouble was excessive drinking. It is believed that the example of the first sergeant was not salutary in this regard, for although the evidence does not show him to have been drunk, it does show him to be a frequenter of a low saloon just outside the reservation line. It can not be expected that private soldiers will fail to follow the example of their non-commissioned officers in this as in other respects."

An admirable likeness of the late Brevet Major Gen. Henry W. Benham, C.E., who graduated at the head of his class in 1837, is to be added to the collection of portraits in Cullum Hall, West Point. It has been painted by Frederick Dielman, President of the National Academy of Design, whose wife is a daughter of General Benham and a sister of Major H. H. Benham, 23rd Inf. It is a picture in every way worthy, as a work of art, of the high reputation of the artist, of the subject, and of the hall in which it will hang for all time as a memorial of a distinguished graduate of the Academy. The widow of General Benham, who still survives him, is a resident of New York City, where the General died June 1, 1884, at the age of seventy-one.

The Wyoming has left the Mare Island Navy Yard and is now lying off the city of San Francisco, awaiting orders for her immediate future from the Department. It is not improbable that the Wyoming may be sent up the coast as far as Portland, in order to show the residents of that growing city the type of protection which the Navy Department is prepared to confer upon the coast in case of war. The Wyoming has been much admired by the naval authorities on the coast and it is probable that this vessel, in common with the others of her class on the Atlantic, will be retained in permanent commission for strictly coast defense, as was the intention of Congress when their construction was authorized.

Apocryphal of the game of cribbage, mentioned in a recent issue as holding the record for points scored in one deal, one of the players sends the following hand, played some years ago, between two officers in the club at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Dealer held trays and fours, with the queen and jack of clubs, which he discarded into the crib; opponent held also trays and fours, with the king and ten of Clubs which were discarded, the turn-up was the five of Clubs. The two players together scored 90 points, of which the dealer made 67.

In answer to several inquiries we would say that the officers and men who served on the following vessels in the Spanish War are entitled to the West Indian Service Medal: Indiana, Alvarado, Windom, Newark, Winslow, Scorpion, Sewanee, Wilmington, Gloucester, Dolphin, Topeka, Vixen, Annapolis, Harvard, Wompatuck, New York, Resolute, Hist, Machias, Hornet, Iowa, Nashville, Panther, Oregon, Brooklyn, Fern, St. Louis, Texas, Marblehead, Wasp, Osceola, Helena, Leyden, Ericsson.

Major George H. Penrose, U.S.A., and Mrs. Penrose, left Port Townsend, Washington, Feb. 4, accompanying the latter's sister, Miss Wharton, on her way home, after a pleasant visit of several month's duration. Miss Wharton resides with her parents in New Haven, Pa.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, H.R. 17288, as reported in the House Feb. 6 by the Committee on Naval Affairs, covers the following appropriations, which are here compared with the estimates and the appropriation for last year:

	1903.	Estimates, 1904.	Carried by Bill, 1904.
Naval Establishment.....	\$16,138,199.00	\$17,106,099.00	\$17,706,099.00
Pay of the Navy.....	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Pay, miscellaneous.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
Contingent, Navy.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00
Emergency fund.....	1,294,671.25	1,157,125.00	1,575,723.00
Bureau of Navigation.....	3,109,006.75	2,761,006.75	3,061,006.75
Bureau of Ordnance.....	5,306,402.52	6,018,602.52	5,418,602.52
Bureau of Equipment.....			
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	748,760.58	758,903.70	748,903.70
Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	7,649,325.00	5,814,440.00	3,757,940.00
Public Works, Bureau of Navigation:			
Naval Academy.....	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	60,000.00
Naval training station, California.....	31,500.00	4,250.00	4,250.00
Naval training station, Rhode Island.....	114,280.00	232,000.00	232,000.00
Naval War College.....	60,000.00		
Public works, Bureau of Ordnance.....	\$392,300.00	\$421,800.00	\$121,800.00
Public works, Naval Observatory.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	210,000.00	485,000.00	510,000.00
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.....	3,803,932.28	3,852,978.34	3,853,978.34
Bureau of Construction and Repair.....	8,585,824.25	8,367,024.25	8,367,024.25
Bureau of Steam Engineering.....	3,802,900.00	4,007,900.00	3,907,900.00
Naval Academy.....	229,966.77	284,106.77	269,397.34
Marine Corps:			
Paymaster.....	1,831,129.23	1,839,046.75	1,839,046.75
Quartermaster.....	1,356,316.50	1,379,116.50	1,529,116.50
Increase of the Navy:			
Equipping yard for Government ship-building.....	175,000.00		
Construction and machinery.....	13,308,010.00	15,025,632.00	15,025,632.00
Armor and armament.....	9,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Equipment.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Two steel ships, training vessels, propelled by sail.....		750,000.00	
One wooden brig, training vessel, propelled by sail.....		50,000.00	
Grand total.....	78,856,363.13	82,426,030.58	79,048,420.15

Pay of the Navy.....	16,138,199.00	17,106,099.00	17,706,099.00
Pay, miscellaneous.....	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Contingent, Navy.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
Emergency fund.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00
Total.....	16,848,199.00	17,816,099.00	18,361,099.00

Some of the appropriations are as follows:

	1903.	Estimates, 1904.	Bill, 1904.
Gunnery exercises and sports.....	\$12,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$120,000.00
Athletic exercises and sports.....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks:			
Boston, Mass.....	702,700.00	495,500.00	290,500.00
Cavite, P.I.....	235,500.00	320,000.00	320,000.00
Charleston, S.C.....	915,300.00	699,500.00	
Island of Guam.....		10,000.00	10,000.00
Key West, Fla.....	118,950.00	105,000.00	105,000.00
League Island, Pa.....	522,200.00	359,200.00	309,200.00
Mare Island, Cal.....	225,500.00	273,500.00	50,000.00
New London, Conn.....	41,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
New Orleans, La.....	339,000.00	76,800.00	111,800.00
New York, N.Y.....	560,500.00	501,000.00	282,500.00
Norfolk, Va.....	344,000.00	528,000.00	193,000.00
Pensacola, Fla.....	2,500.00	143,000.00	23,000.00
Portsmouth, N.H.....	872,575.00	947,000.00	917,000.00
Puget Sound, Wash.....	810,500.00	310,200.00	286,200.00
Tutilla.....	90,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00
Washington, D.C.....	240,000.00	368,740.00	224,240.00
Procuring, producing, preserving and handling ordnance material, etc.....	800,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,500,000.00
Reserve supply of ammunition.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Conversion of 6-inch guns to rapid-fire.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Smokeless powder.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
New battery for New York.....		100,000.00	100,000.00
Naval Gun Factory.....	127,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00
Public works, Bureau of Ordnance:			
Ad. magazine, Ionia Island.....	49,500.00	14,200.00	14,200.00
Imp. magazine, Dover Lake.....	80,000.00	19,600.00	19,600.00
Imp. naval magazine, St. Julien's Creek.....	46,500.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
New buildings and improvements at proving ground.....	23,000.00	50,500.00	50,500.00
New naval magazine near Boston.....		300,000.00	
Imp. at torpedo station, Newport, R.I.....		25,000.00	25,000.00
Water system, etc., at Fort Norfolk, Va.....		1,500.00	1,500.00
Construction plants:			
Portsmouth, N.H.....	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Boston, Mass.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
New York, N.Y.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
League Island, Pa.....	50,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Norfolk, Va.....	50,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Mare Island, Cal.....	50,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Puget Sound, Wash.....	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
New Orleans, La.....	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Steel ammunition lighter, Cavite, P.I.....		30,000.00	30,000.00
For tests of liquid fuel for naval purposes.....	20,000.00		
Improvement of steam engineering plants.....	360,000.00	185,000.00	85,000.00
Experiment station and testing laboratory.....		400,000.00	400,000.00

There is no appropriation for the following, for which the amounts named here were appropriated last year. Reserve guns, \$50,000; naval station, San Juan, P.R., \$50,000; dry docks, \$1,050,000; new batteries for Newark, Albany and New Orleans, \$375,000; traveling cranes, New York, \$11,000; new magazine, Fort Mifflin, \$5,000; sea wall at Goat Island, \$23,000; improvements at Fort Lafayette magazine, \$25,000; Mare Island magazine, \$80,000; Puget Sound magazine, \$50,000; construction plant, Cavite, \$50,000. Under the head of Marine Corps, \$16,000 is allowed

for a veranda at Pensacola, Fla., and \$25,748 for electric lights at New York. Nothing for the other barracks, which last year got special appropriations amounting to \$47,000. Following are the provisions in the bill: "And upon the acquisition by the United States of title to all property abutting on Canal, Fifth and N streets and Georgia avenue, between the south building line of M street south and the eastern branch of the Potomac River, and between the east building line of Fourth street east and the west wall of the Navy Yard in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, all portions of Canal, Fifth and N streets and Georgia avenue lying within such boundaries shall be abandoned and closed, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to take possession thereof, and said portions of said streets, together with Government reservations numbered 349 and 250 lying within the same boundaries, shall be regarded as set apart and reserved for naval purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to appoint a board of naval officers, whose duty it shall be to recommend a site or sites for one naval magazine on the New England coast, north of Cape Cod, suitable for the use of the Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards; and, if upon private land, to estimate its value and ascertain as nearly as practicable the cost for which it can be purchased or acquired, and also to estimate the cost of necessary buildings, grading and filling in, building roads and walks, improvement of water front, necessary wharves and cranes, railroad tracks and rolling stock, fire and water service, and for general equipment of said naval magazine. The board shall make a full and detailed report to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall transmit such report, with his recommendations thereon, to the next session of Congress.

It is "Provided, that the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell and convey the plot of land and buildings thereon, known as the United States Naval Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, situated at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the highest bidder at public sale, and, after deducting the expenses incident to said sale, he shall pay into the treasury of the United States, to the credit of the naval hospital fund, the net amount received from said sale: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Navy shall have the right to reject any and all bids."

"The grades of the active list of the Navy hereinafter designated shall be so increased that their shall be thirty additional lieutenant commanders, in all 200; fifty additional lieutenants, in all 350; such total numbers of lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns as may qualify for said grades under existing law and the provisions of this act; thirty additional surgeons with the rank of lieutenant commander, in all eighty-five; 139 additional passed assistant and assistant surgeons with the rank respectively of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade), in all 230; two additional pay inspectors, in all fifteen; thirty-six additional paymasters, in all seventy-six; twenty-six additional passed assistant and assistant paymasters, in all ninety-six; twenty-nine additional naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, in all seventy-five; one additional civil engineer, in all twenty-eight; and twelve assistant civil engineers, of whom six shall have the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and six the rank of ensign: Provided, that assistant civil engineers, during the first five years after date of appointment, shall receive per annum, when on duty, \$1,500; when on leave or waiting orders, \$1,000; during the second five years after such date, when on duty, \$1,800; when on leave or waiting orders, \$1,200; and after ten years from such date, when on duty, \$2,100, and when on leave or waiting orders, \$1,400. And provided further, that promotions in the Corps of Civil Engineers shall be after such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

"The increase in the grade of lieutenant commander and lieutenant provided for in this act shall be filled by promotion each year of not exceeding 25 per centum of the total number of the increase in each of said grades; and not more than twenty-five assistant surgeons, not more than twenty assistant paymasters, nor more than three assistant civil engineers, in addition to those necessary to fill vacancies in said grades, shall be appointed in any one calendar year.

"Hereafter in each calendar year there may, under the restrictions imposed by existing law, be appointed from the boatwains, gunners and warrant machinists of the Navy twelve ensigns.

"There shall be allowed at the Naval Academy two midshipman for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia and five each year at large: Provided, that the additional Congressional appointments authorized by this act shall be made at such times as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall equitably distribute the increase among the several States, Districts and Territories, so that ultimately, if practicable, each Senator, Representative and Delegate may recommend for appointment during each Congress one midshipman.

"The Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as practicable after the fifth day of March in each year notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy which may be regarded as existing in the State, District or Territory which he represents, and the nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate. Such recommendation shall be made by the first day of May of that year, and if not so made the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by the appointment of an actual resident of the State, District or Territory in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding his appointment an actual bona fide resident of the State, District or Territory in which the vacancy exists and shall have the qualifications otherwise prescribed by law.

"Nothing contained in this act shall effect the officers of the Navy who may have been or may hereafter be advanced in rank under existing provisions of law by which they become extra numbers in their respective grades, or operate to vacate the commission of any officer now in the Service.

"That from and after the passage of this act, and in order to further increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps, the following additional officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, trumpeters and privates to those now provided by law for said corps, are hereby authorized and directed, namely: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, five major, twelve captains, twenty-five first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, one assistant adjutant and inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, two assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of major, one assistant quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel, five assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, one assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one assistant paymaster with the rank of captain, one sergeant major, forty quartermaster sergeants, twelve first sergeants, sixty-five sergeants, fifty five corporals, ten drummers, ten trumpeters and 527 privates: Provided that the vacancies now existing in the line and the staff departments of the Marine Corps and those created by this act below the grade of brigadier general shall be filled, respectively, first by promotion by seniority and then by selection and appointment as now provided by law, excepting that vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled first as far as practicable, from graduates of the Naval Academy each year on completing the prescribed course at the Naval Academy, exclusive of the probationary tour of sea service before final graduation, then from meritorious non-commissioned officers and from civil life between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years: Provided, that the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act: And provided

further, that officers selected for appointment to all vacancies in the grade of field officers in any of the staff departments shall be taken from officers on the active list not below the grade of captain, and who have seen not less than ten years' service as commissioned officers in the Marine Corps. And that appointments to the grade of captain in any of the staff departments shall be made from officers on the active list of the Marine Corps not below the grade of first lieutenant."

"And no law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commutation thereof, other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army: Provided, however, that when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the army ration, such marines may be allowed the navy ration or commutation therefor."

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

"That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract three first-class battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class upon a trial displacement of not more than 16,000 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and greatest radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,212,000 each; one first-class armored cruiser of not more than 14,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of its class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$4,559,000; two steel ships, to be used in training landsmen and apprentices, to be propelled by sail, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$370,000 each; one wooden brig, to be used for training landsmen and apprentices at stations, to be propelled by sail, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$50,000; and the contract for the construction of each of said vessels shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery; and in the construction of all of said vessels the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled 'An act to increase the naval establishment,' as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts shall be observed and followed, and, subject to the provisions of this act, all said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, and in all their parts shall be of domestic manufacture; and of the quality and characteristics best adapted to the various purposes for which they may be used, in accordance with specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding, the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels."

DEATH OF ADMIRAL WILDES.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U.S.N., a gallant officer of the Navy, died on board the steamer China suddenly on Feb. 6 as the vessel was nearing San Francisco from Asiatic waters. He was invalided home because of a general breakdown of his physical constitution. Rear Admiral Wildes was junior squadron commander on the Asiatic Station, flying his flag on the Rainbow. He was born in Massachusetts, and entered the Naval Academy, Sept. 21, 1860, being graduated May 28, 1863, and was appointed ensign the same day. He was assigned to duty on the Lackawanna, West Gulf Squadron, June 15, 1863, and took part in the battle of Mobile and the surrender of Fort Morgan, was on the monitor Chickasaw during the operations in Mobile Bay, March and April, 1865, till the occupation of Mobile. He was promoted rapidly, being assigned master of the Monadnock and sailing around Cape Horn for Frisco to defend the Pacific coast. On his arrival he received a lieutenant commander's commission. He was shipwrecked on the Suwanee, near Behring Strait, and escaped with a few comrades to Vancouver. For five days they sailed with an Indian crew until picked up by the British ship Sparhawk. Later he was assigned to the Vanderbilt. He was subsequently captain of the ship which brought Queen Emma over from Honolulu.

Later still he was assigned to the Franklin, flagship of the European Squadron. He served as inspector of the first lighthouse district, Portland, introducing many reforms. Then he was assigned to the Charlestown Navy Yard. Other assignments included duty as executive of Wyoming, Aug. 1, 1873; in West Indies until April, 1874, transferred to Wachusett, as executive; Torpedo School, Newport, June 1, 1875; executive ironclad Dictator, Port Royal, S.C., May 15, 1876; special ordnance duty, Cold Spring, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1878-81; commanding Yantic, North Atlantic Station, 1882-5; navy yard, Portsmouth, 1885-8; Lighthouse Inspector, First District, 1889 to Oct., 1892; commanding Yorktown, Oct., 1892, to Sept., 1893; navy yard Norfolk, 1893-4; commanding the receiving ship Independence, 1895; commanding protected cruiser Boston, Asiatic Station, 1896-8; took part in battle of Manila, May 1, 1898. As captain of the Boston at Manila Bay he received Montojo's sword before Dewey. Subsequently he was attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, following which assignment he was attached to the Pensacola yard as commander. Jan. 8, 1902, he was ordered to relieve the junior squadron commander of the Asiatic Squadron.

Although ordered home some time after the battle of Manila Bay, and although his relief had reported, Admiral Wildes, by special request, was allowed to remain in command. He was married and had a daughter. His sister, Miss Laura Wildes of West Roxbury, is now the last of the family. He was the grandson of Capt. William Wildes, of Weymouth Heights, a lieutenant on the frigate Boston in the War of 1812. Rear Admiral Wildes was given a fine sword by friends in Boston at the Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 17, 1901. The gift was especially intended to mark his gallant services as captain of the Boston in the battle of Manila Bay, second in command to Admiral Dewey. The same evening he was given a dinner at the Algonquin Club.

It is said that Mr. William Henry Moody, Secretary of the Navy, has not yet entirely recovered from the ill effects of the injuries sustained when he was thrown from the carriage during a recent visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The nervous shock was more pronounced and is more lasting in its detrimental effect than the bodily injuries he sustained. His physicians have advised that he take a long rest, and the probability is that he will do so.

A WEST POINT CADET HOP.

A West Point cadet hop! What visions the words conjure up! The long ball-room, with its highly polished floor reflecting the glow from myriads of star-like electric lights above. The tattered, smoke begrimed battle flags which float high up on the walls, while cadets whose fathers fought for them, and against them, dance beneath, to the sad old strains of "Dixie," or "The Blue and the Gray."

And there, above the flags, runs a frieze bearing the names of the great battles our country has fought and won. At the end of the hall is a stage, upon which sits the military band, resplendent in their uniforms of blue and red and gold. Around the room hang portraits of the great generals, and lower down, implanted in the walls, are old cannon which were long ago captured in our war with Mexico. Their throats are silent now, forever—silent as the brave officers who captured them.

What greater inspiration could the gray-coated cadet have than to look up at the names of battles, in which, perhaps, his father or his grand-father fought—than to dance to throbbing drums, and stirring music, beneath the dear old flags they followed in the wars.

Sometimes the cadet does not look at these at all, but instead, gazes into deep blue eyes, or black, to find there the inspiration which is to make of him a general, on a future battlefield. And the girl, as she dances with him, often tries to look into the future, and wonders whether she will be a dashing general's wife, or a brave young lieutenant's widow.

At the summer hops, between and during dances, the cadets and girls stroll out upon the beautiful, white stone balcony which overlooks the lordly Hudson. Romance lingers in the very air about this balcony, which seems hanging between heaven and earth, with the black void of night above and around, and far, far below, the dark river reflecting the pale light of the stars, or the little, glimmering lights of some ship at anchor. Here, up and down, the cadets, with their girl friends and sweethearts, wander, talking laughing and flirting, and not always flirting, either, but often in love and in earnest. Sometimes, far back in the shadows of the balcony, you see the white of a girl's ball dress, and the glint of brass buttons in close communion, and you know that this is the beginning of another cadet love affair, which will end like many others, in a pretty military wedding, after the June graduation.

There are girls from all over the United States, and even the world, at a West Point hop, because the cadets, represent every State in the Union, invite their friends from far and near. You see, in her simple white dress, the little country girl from some small western or southern town. Perhaps this is her first cadet hop, her first taste of gaiety and society. Dancing beside her, in a dream of a Paris gown, is the stunning New York heiress, who has just returned from a season spent in the gay foreign capital. But the one, inexperienced and simple, and the other, dashing and *fin de siècle*, are alike, in that they each enjoy with the same young ardor and enthusiasm the company of the manly, gray-coated cadets, and the fascination of a military hop. Cleopatra in all her glory was not in it, compared to a West Point belle. And of all belles the Army girl leads. The officers' daughters who live on the post are the acknowledged favorites. Any Army girl, even if she is not pretty, is always at least attractive, or "has a way with her."

At every cadet hop there is a fair sprinkling of officers, old and young, in the uniforms of their rank, and various arms of the Service. There is the gray-headed, line-looking old general, who has just returned from two years in the Philippines and the Orient. There are general's wives, one sweet, gentle and winning, with skin as fair and fresh as a girl's, big violet eyes, and black hair streaked with gray; and another, tall, dashing and stunning, very dark, intense, and typically Southern.

Thus the hop goes on until twelve or one, a varying but always brilliant scene of "fair women and brave men."

Sometimes the music is gay and charming, the latest light opera, and again it is sad and dreamy, but always for the last waltz, float out the haunting, pathetic strains of "Army Blue." It is then that the cadet's arm goes thither around the slim waist of the girl he loves, and it is then that sweet, romantic thoughts come to both only to be broken by the sudden, startling rattat-tat of the drums—for even a hop must end sharply on the minute with military precision.

If it is a graduation hop, on the morrow they will start for their distant posts, brave, young officers to be scattered far and near, some in the frozen north of Alaska, to eat out their hearts with waiting and longing for active service and glory, others in the listless tropics, "under the shade of the sheltering palm,"—or under the sod.

And so it is, that the walk from the hop, back to the old hotel, "around the long way home," in the dark delicious shadows of the trees, is sometimes almost heart-breaking, for it is always "Good-night," and, perhaps, forever, "Good-bye."

MARION ETHEL HAMILTON.

CONSEQUENCES OF FOOL LEGISLATION.

In the bill authorizing the President to restore to the Military Academy Alex G. Pendleton, jr., Congress seeks, and very properly, as we think, to escape the consequences of its fool legislation concerning hazing. In reporting favorably on the bill the House Military Committee says:

"It appears beyond question that as a non-commissioned officer he was detailed to see that the new cadets performed their work and had their guns and equipments in order. His orders to Cadet Crafton to go and clean his gun was within his duties. Cadet Davenport's speaking to Cadet Crafton while under such orders was technically a breach of discipline. The order to Davenport to stand at attention in the presence of a cadet officer was usual and not improper as a matter of military etiquette. A reasonable and proper reproof to Davenport would have been entirely justified. It was not justifiable for him to lose his temper or to threaten the new cadet, because he was not quick in obeying orders. It was a breach of military courtesy which an officer always owes to the soldier. But it was not, in our opinion, hazing, and the plea of guilty was, in our judgment, improperly interposed. What is more, there was no brutality of action, no injury done, no personal violence, no continuance of harassing. It was a sudden altercation, over in a moment, and if technically within the rules against hazing it would be one of those cases which appears to have been sufficiently punished. The cadet has lost nearly a full year, and will have to graduate a year later with that loss

of time upon the rolls. We recommend the passage of the bill."

The Secretary of War, in a letter to the committee, says of Pendleton: "I think that the punishment was excessive, but it was required by the Act of Congress of March 2, 1901. He appears to have been a good student of general good character and conduct, and he has already been very severely punished. I think the bill a just one." This in spite of a severely logical argument against the bill by the Judge Advocate General. Under the law of Congress as it stands it would appear that it is a violation of law to order a lower class man to stand at attention, as this requires him to assume a constrained position.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

General Lukban, former insurgent commander in the Island of Samar, whom a certain witness at the recent court-martial trial of Major Edwin P. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., charged with having tortured Americans, has published a letter in Manila indignantly denying the charge and denouncing the witness who testified to that effect in favor of Major Glenn as a traitor and a coward. General Lukban quotes the treatment he received from Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., while he was a prisoner as proof that the Army did not regard him as a violator of the laws of war.

A force of 100 of the Philippine constabulary under Inspector Keithly defeated a body of 200 insurgents near Mariguina, a small town seven miles from Manila on Feb. 8, after a severe engagement in which Inspector Harris and one man of the constabulary were killed and two other men of the constabulary wounded. The enemy left fifteen dead and three wounded.

Governor Tecson, of the Province of Bulacan, Island of Luzon, reports that twenty-five volunteers in Bulacan, who were recently armed to assist the municipal police, have deserted and joined the ladrones.

Manila despatches state that the concentration of the ladrones from Laguna, Batangas and Cavite in the Provinces of Rizal and Bulacan, is strengthening the local outlaws and the district is being terrorized. The railroad to the north of Manila is evidently beyond the control of the scattered constabulary posts. General Allen, chief of the constabulary, has hurried reinforcements to the north and has taken advantage of the Congressional action by placing the Philippine Scouts in the field. The present outbreak is of the gravest on the Island of Luzon since the original insurrection.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a cablegram received from Governor Taft of the Philippines, on Feb. 5, indicating the urgent necessity for legislation regarding the Philippine currency.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ORDNANCE.

Under the able direction of Gen. William Crozier, the Army Ordnance Department is now accomplishing much looking to the proper equipment of the Army with modern ordnance supplies. Several important tests of proposed new ordnance are now in progress, and the various arsenals are rapidly turning out ammunition, rifles and other supplies for the Service. Of the progress of this work General Crozier says in a statement issued this week:

"Gas check pads for seacoast guns, designed to overcome the excessive deformation due to heating of the service pad, are being tested. Ten rounds were fired rapidly after the pads had been artificially heated by exposure to a metal ring heated to about 600 degrees Fahrenheit. As a result of the tests it is probable that the present construction of the pads will be modified."

"The 12-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1901, is now being erected for the firing test. The carriage is equipped with electric motors for traversing and retracting. This carriage is designed after the model of 1900 12-inch rifle, which is to fire a projectile with an initial velocity of 2,600 feet per second."

"New means of giving elevations for firing 12-inch mortars are being tried. Two modified forms of quadrant, which provide for giving elevations between 45 and 70 degrees, are proposed for trial; one by Lieutenant O'Hern, O.D. The use of the quadrant upon the breech of the mortar is particularly objectionable, for the reason that the level cannot be seen by the cannoneer at the elevating wheel and final adjustment requires repeated commands. These improvements will increase the rapidity of firing of mortars."

"Investigation as to the care and cleaning of recoil cylinders of seacoast gun carriages have been made. Examination was made of the condition of the cylinders of a 12-inch disappearing carriage which contained hydrolene oil not emptied for a period of seven months. It was observed that: (1) To prevent rusting cylinders should be filled with oil at all times, except during firing only, when a small quantity will be removed as prescribed; (2) The oil should be carefully protected from dust and sand and from admixture of water; (3) The cylinders should be emptied once every three months and portions of oil containing sediment rejected, and thoroughly cleaned once every six months or oftener if their condition demands."

"New field material for the Artillery is to be painted with khaki colored paint. Pads for seacoast guns are to be hereafter stored in presses and boxes so as to insure their always being in good condition. Presses or boxes are kept in the armament chests."

"A new model Springfield magazine carbine corresponding to the new rifle, which is about to undergo trial, has been finished. An eight-inch twist has been adopted for the rifling of the new gun. Experiments are being made looking toward a reduction of the weight of the barrel of this arm. Tests have been made to determine the most satisfactory bullet for issue to the Service. The ball cartridges, cal. 30, used in the test were of five different forms of bullet: No. 1, smooth bullet, old base; No. 2, smooth bullet, flat base; No. 3, smooth bullet hollow base; No. 4, cannellured bullet, hollow base; No. 5, smooth bullet, flat base, and sharper point than that of Service bullet. Firings were held at 1,000 yards' range, alternating with the different loads; but they were all fired under the same identical conditions. The ascertained order of merit was as follows: First, No. 5; second, No. 2; third, No. 3; fourth, No. 4, and fifth, No. 1. As a result of these trials the No. 5 bullet has been adopted for the present service magazine rifle now in the hands of the troops."

"The wind gauge sight, model of 1902, has been adopted for the new Springfield magazine rifle. This sight is made on the general lines of the model 1898 wind gauge sight, but with improvements as follows, viz.: Base and rings for securing to the barrel, without the use of screws, made in one piece; the left side of leaf roughened with cuts 100 to the inch; slide changed; size of notches in eye piece slightly increased; traversing screw of wind gauge moved from right to left side,

and right and left notches omitted. This same model sight has also been placed on the new Springfield magazine carbine."

"The manufacture of 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition for the new magazine rifle is in progress."

"A design of caisson for the 5-inch siege rifle and 7-inch siege howitzer has been prepared."

"The manufacture of 40 sets of russet leather wheel harness and 80 sets of russet leather lead harness for the Artillery service is in progress. It is the intention of the Department to gradually supply russet leather Artillery harness as fast as the stock of black leather harness on hand is used up."

"The Department is manufacturing despatch cases, puttee leggings, box spurs and sabers for sale to officers. 1,000 aluminum cups and meat cans have been issued to the Service for trial."

GEORGIAN ENTERTAIN GENERAL CHAFFEE.

While at Savannah inspecting the defenses at Fort Screven, General Chaffee and his staff, were entertained informally by the senior officers of the Georgia State troops with a fish supper at Thunderbolt, Savannah's famous resort. In addition to General Chaffee and his aides, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey and Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Lieut. Col. A. C. Taylor and Lieut. R. B. McBride and S. G. Orr were present from Fort Screven. There were no set speeches as the affair was entirely informal, but General Gordon in proposing a toast to the distinguished guest, took occasion to call attention to the splendid foresight displayed by General Chaffee at El Caney, and asked the assistance of the General, in the development of the spirit of rifle practice in the State Troops of Georgia. General Chaffee in response, paid a splendid tribute to the heroism of the Spanish defenders of El Caney and to the marksmanship of the American soldier, and promised to assist in every way possible the State troops in the Department of the East. He commended the new Militia Law, and expressed the hope that the State troops would avail themselves of its benefits. Before leaving the supper room the Georgia officers gave three cheers and a "tiger" for the guest of the occasion.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT RILEY.

Special Orders No. 4 of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery establishes a school at this post for the training of men of the Cavalry command as trumpeters, messengers and orderlies. From troops having two trumpeters for duty, one additional man will be detailed; from troops having but one or none, a sufficient number will be detailed to bring the number up to three. The men will be selected by troop commanders with the utmost care, especial attention being given to intelligence, memory and aptitude for music in the men selected. The class will consist of all trumpeters of the Cavalry command, and of men detailed under the requirements of this order. The detailed men will be carried on the same status as regards troop duties as trumpeters; they will be subject to detail as orderlies and messengers in the offices of the adjutants and troop commanders, and when able to sound the Service and drill calls correctly, will perform all duties as trumpeters. When one of the special duty men is detailed for duty in a troop orderly room, the officers and first sergeant of the troop will make it their duty to see that he is at all times neatly and correctly uniformed and equipped, and that the generally known and accepted duties and instructions of trumpeters, messengers and orderlies are required and rigidly enforced. The course of instruction, embracing both practical and theoretical branches, will be "for a period of twelve weeks." Captain Malvern Hill Barnum, 5th Cav., will have general supervision of the instruction, and Chief Musician Littleton, 4th Cav.; Squadron Sergt. Major Moffitt, 4th Cav., and the chief trumpeter, 4th Cavalry Band, will perform the duties of instructors.

A delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Portsmouth, N.H., visited the U.S.S. Raleigh at that place on Feb. 6 and presented the ship with an organ. Chaplain C. H. Dickens, met the women at the navy yard, and escorted them to the Raleigh where they were met by Lieutenant Commander Harlow, who bade them welcome. After a brief look about the upper deck the party were escorted below to the officers' quarters. Here the company were met by Captain Nasro, who while sincerely regretting that the occupation of everybody on board in getting ready for sea, made it impossible to have the presentation of the organ a ceremonial affair, expressed in an eloquent manner his own appreciation, and that of all the others on board ship, of the beautiful gift. He assured the women that they would never realize the amount of happiness which would be derived from it by the sailors, especially when far from home and home ties. Mrs. Fogg as president of the W.C.T.U. replied briefly. The company then sang America, to the accompaniment of the organ, which Mrs. Fogg played. The Raleigh arrived at New York Feb. 9.

The Commandery of the District of Columbia, M.O.L.L.U.S., held its twenty-first annual banquet at Rouscher's, Washington, on the evening of Feb. 11. The members and their guests numbered 416, a far larger attendance than at any former banquet given by the commandery. The event was a dual celebration of the birthday of the commandery and that of Abraham Lincoln. The toastmaster was Col. George A. Woodward, U.S.A., retired. The toast to "Abraham Lincoln" was responded to by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, spoke for "Our Country and its Future," and Senator-elect Hopkins, of Illinois, spoke for "Our Flag on Land and Sea." Mr. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, responded to the toast to "The Navy." Mr. W. E. Andrews, Auditor for the War Department, spoke for the Department, and Mr. Jann Lewis read a poem entitled "Lincoln, the Light Bringer." The music was furnished by the Marine Band, and the decorations were profuse and beautiful. In addition to a large number of Senators and Representatives there were present upwards of 300 officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy, and the Volunteers, companions of the Order.

It is stated that the labor unions regard the bill introduced in the New York legislature, which penalizes any one who discriminates against a National Guardsman, as a direct slap at them. They were the only ones to protest against it when it came up in committee through an active labor lobbyist and other representatives of the unions.

Col. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, under orders of Feb. 12, is ordered to New York city for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers, and board engineer officers to consider the subject of harbor lines of New York Harbor. Colonel Stickney will relieve Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The House has disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 16567, and has appointed as the conferees on the points in dispute Mr. Hull, Mr. Capron and Mr. Hay. Mr. Bartlett asked whether the House would have an opportunity later to vote separately on the amendment providing for increased pay of retired officers, which is also in the Staff bill. Mr. Hull said that while it is "impossible for any one member of the conference committee to pledge what it is going to do, the chances are that there will be no agreement. The Senate may recede or the conferees may report amendments. The House always has it in its power to pass on the question." The conferees on the part of the Senate are Messrs. Proctor, Quarles and Cockrell.

The Senate on Feb. 10 agreed to the conference report on the General Staff bill, H.R. 15449. The House accepted the Senate amendment making the Chief of Artillery an additional member of the general staff, with the rank of brigadier general, and the provision that the act shall not take effect until Aug. 15 next, when Lieutenant General Miles retires. Section 5 of the bill as amended and agreed to by the Senate now reads: "Sec. 5. That the Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the general staff, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier general, and when the next vacancy occurs in the office of brigadier general of the line it shall not be filled, and thereafter the number of brigadier generals of the line, exclusive of the Chief of Artillery, shall not exceed 14; and the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act shall take effect Aug. 15, 1903." The whole of Section 5 is stricken out in the bill as agreed to.

The President has approved and signed the following bills, passed by the Senate and House: S. 5891, to appoint Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam to the grade of major general, retired. S. 6104, to restore to the active list of the Navy John Walton Ross. S. 5724, for the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, U.S.N. S. 6034, raising the rank of Chief Engineer David Smith, retired. S. 3317, to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U.S.N., to the rank of commander. S. 5329, to appoint Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall, retired, U.S.N., a commander on the retired list. S. 679, directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by Capt. E. O. Fechet. S. 4832, for the relief of Col. H. B. Freeman. S. 5381, to correct errors in dates of original appointments of Capt. James J. Hornbrook and others. H.R. 5756, for the relief of the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Charleston. H.R. 4360, for the improvement and care of Confederate Mound, in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago. S. 4222, authorizing the appointment of John Russell Bartlett as a rear admiral, retired.

The Senate has passed S. 5437, to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Army officers, which was introduced by Mr. Hawley last spring, amending the second section so that the bill now reads: "To allow such credits for payments and for losses of funds, vouchers and property during the war with Spain, as may be recommended under authority of the Secretary of War by the heads of the military bureaus to which such accounts respectively pertain. Sec. 2. That the accounts of military officers, whether of the line or staff, for Government property charged to them, shall be closed by the proper accounting officers whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it will be for the interest of the United States to do so: Provided, that such accounts originated subsequent to April 21, 1898, and prior to the 9th day of July, 1901: Provided further, that no settlement shall be made by the officers of the Treasury, under this act, of the accounts of any officer whose combined responsibility for public money and Government property shall exceed the sum of \$5,000, and only of such officers of the Army in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud against the United States: And provided further, that this act shall remain in force for two years from and after its passage, and no longer."

The Senate has passed S. 6835, to appoint Major William Crawford Gorges, surgeon, U.S.A., to the grade of assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel. Also S. 6606, which provides that Capt. Joseph M. Simms, U.S.R.C.S. (retired), shall hereafter receive the full retired pay of his rank. Also H.R. 7, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the U.S. Army. Also S. 6680, authorizing the President to reinstate Alexander G. Pendleton, jr., as a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy. Also S. 5918, to amend section 1225 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools, with an amendment in the second section that officers so serving shall receive no compensation from the Government other than their retired pay.

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Major George E. Cooper, surgeon, U.S.A.; \$30 to the widow of Comdr. George Cowie, U.S.N.; \$40 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Lieut. Comdr. Henry R. Seely, U.S.N.; and \$75 each to the widows of Major Gens. Franz Sigel and James W. Negley, U.S.V.; \$40 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th U.S. Cav.; \$20 to the widow of Major Charles H. Hoyt, Q.M., U.S.A.; \$25 to the widow of Major Curtis E. Munn, surgeon, U.S.A.; \$125 to the widow of Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U.S.A., "in special recognition of the eminent services of said Walter Reed in discovering the means of preventing as well as the cause and method of the transmission of the propagation of yellow fever;" \$20 to the widow of Stephen W. Rhoades, acting master, U.S.N.; \$25 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Olof H. Rask, U.S.M.C.; \$50 to the widow of Major Gen. Darius N. Couch, U.S.V.

The Senate on Feb. 10 disposed of Mr. Rawlins' resolution asking the Secretary of War for information as to various courts-martial in the Philippines by referring it to the Committee on the Philippines.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico has reported an amendment to the Civil Service bill proposing to appropriate \$200,000 for payment to Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of Hawaii, in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims or pretended claims.

In response to a resolution the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the Senate all correspondence relating to the pay and status of Navy chaplains that passed between the Secretary of the Navy and Navy chaplains from Nov. 1, 1901, to the present time; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kittredge has submitted to the Senate a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to appropriate \$6,000 for bringing home the remains of Americans employed as teachers in the Philippines, also of civil em-

ployees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports. Mr. Kean submitted an amendment to the same bill to appropriate \$120,958.39 to compensate the Old Point Comfort Improvement Company for the Hygeia Hotel property. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for the purchase of machine guns for the use of vessels in the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported proposed amendments to the Sundry Civil bill, to appropriate \$200,000 for the construction of a steam revenue cutter of the first class for use on the coast of Maine; and \$30,000 for the purchase of the site at Curtis Creek, Md., now leased as a depot for the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendment, S. 6580, to amend the act approved March 15, 1878, entitled "An act for the relief of William A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the Army."

The Senate Committee on the Library has reported with amendments, H.R. 106, to provide for the erection at Washington, D.C., of bronze equestrian statues to the memory of the late Brig. Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski and Baron Steuben.

The House has insisted on some of its amendments to S. 4851 to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States, or are totally disabled in the same, and has appointed Messrs. Sulloway, Calderhead and Miers for a further conference on the bill.

The House has passed S. 2124, to provide for the removal of persons accused of crime to and from the Philippine Islands for trial.

Mr. Blackburn has submitted to the Senate an intended amendment to H.R. 17288, the Naval Appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with the Holland Torpedo Boat Company for five of its most improved type of submarine torpedo boats of the Adder class, to be built under the plans and specifications of said company. The cost of said boats to be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy but shall not exceed the sum of \$175,000 each: Provided, that no contract shall be made under this authority until the Secretary of the Navy shall be fully satisfied of the military value of the submarine boats now in use in the Navy.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 5918, to amend Section 1225 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools; and S. 5437, to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 162, Mr. Lodge—For the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones.

S. 7272, Mr. Perkins—To correct the record of Henry Lippincott, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., so that the time served by him in the capacity of acting medical cadet, U.S.A., as a volunteer and without pay, between March 1 and Oct. 6, 1883, with U.S. troops, volunteers or Regular, shall be allowed and counted in computing his total service, the same as if he had been actually enlisted as a medical cadet during the period specified, no back pay or back allowances of any kind to accrue to the said Henry Lippincott from this bill, and his relative rank not to be changed thereby.

S. 7281, Mr. Penrose—Making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear the insignia or button of the Spanish-American War Veterans, the insignia or rosette of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War, or the official decorations of Spanish-American War societies.

S. 7284, Mr. Hale (by request)—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to restore to the Navy list, in the rank and grade they would have held had they remained in the Service continuously, those graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy who were honorably discharged under the act approved Aug. 5, 1882, the said officers to be carried on the Navy list as additional numbers, subject, however, to such preliminary physical and professional examinations as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe: Provided, that the highest grade attainable in regular course of promotion by the officers who are to be restored under the authority of this act shall be that of captain, and that when retired their highest pay shall be one-half of the sea pay of the grade held by them at the time of their retirement: And provided further, that such restoration to the Navy list shall not be construed to entitle these officers to any arrearages of back pay for the period that has elapsed since their honorable discharge from the Navy.

S. 7295, Mr. Teller—To correct the record of Col. George M. Brayton, U.S.A., retired from "Retired at his own request; over thirty years' service (section 1243, Revised Statutes)," as shown in the official Army Register, to "Retired for disability in line of duty," his application for retirement having been based on disability.

S. 7298, Mr. Spooner—To fix the rank of certain officers in the Army. That any second lieutenant of the U.S. Marine Corps who may have been appointed second lieutenant of Artillery since Feb. 2, 1901, and prior to the passage of this act, shall, in determining his lineal and relative rank, be entitled to the same credit for prior commissioned service as a lieutenant of Volunteers appointed under the act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Feb. 2, 1901.

Sec. 7304, Mr. Mason—That to each and every soldier who enlisted in any two-years' regiment prior to July 22, 1861, and who served continuously therein until the final muster out of such regiment, or who was mustered out subsequent thereto, there shall be paid the \$100 bounty provided for two-years' men under the act of July 22, 1861, together with the additional bounty of \$50, as provided in the act of July 28, 1866, provided the same shall not have already been paid.

H.J. Res. 362, Mr. Hull—To appoint Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to fill out the unexpired term of Alfred L. Pearson, deceased, which expires April 21, 1906.

H.J. Res. 364, Mr. Norton—Tendering the thanks of Congress to the members of Company H, 43d U.S. Vol. Inf., for courage and devotion displayed and the gallant and heroic defense made by them at the five days' siege at Catubig, in the island of Samar, from April 14 to 19, 1900. As a further mark of recognition, authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to bestow a suitable bronze medal of honor, to be approved by him, upon each of said persons or their legal representatives. Appropriates—dollars for the purpose.

H.J. Res. 367, Mr. De Armond—That 10,000 copies of the military laws of the U.S., from 1776 to the end of the 57th Congress, to be collected and arranged and indexed under the supervision of the J.A.G. of the Army, and with a suitable preface or introduction to be prepared by that officer, be printed and substantially bound in law sheep, 2,000 for the use of the Senate, 5,000 for the use of the House, and 3,000 for the use of the War Department; to defray expense incurred appropriates—dollars.

H.R. 17274, Mr. Weeks—To amend the act of Feb. 24, 1897, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," so that it may apply to all officers who were regularly ap-

pointed or commissioned during the War of the Rebellion: Provided, that this act shall only apply in cases where the officer actually performed the duties of the office to which he was appointed or commissioned on regular assignment by some superior officer, regardless of whether the command of said officer was above or below the minimum.

H.R. 17282, Mr. Hull—To extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, relative to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army.

H.R. 17288, Mr. Poos—Making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. We give the substance of the bill elsewhere.

H.R. 17290, Mr. Landis—Amending section 1379, Revised Statutes of the U.S., to read as follows: "Sec. 1379. No person shall be appointed assistant paymaster who is at the time of such appointment, less than 21 nor more than 35 years of age; nor until his physical, mental and moral qualifications have been examined and approved by a board of paymasters appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and according to such regulations as he may prescribe."

H.R. 17302, Mr. Greene—For the relief of Joseph A. Simms, captain, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired.

H.R. 17309, Mr. Thompson—To appropriate \$100,000 for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States.

H.R. 17329, Mr. Applin—Granting a pension of \$12 per month to all soldiers and sailors serving one year in the War of the Rebellion.

H.R. 17344, Mr. Hull (by request)—To correct the record of George M. Brayton, U.S.A., retired.

H.R. 17353, Mr. Marshall—To correct the record of Henry Lippincott, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A.

H.R. 17357, Mr. Moon (by request)—That all persons who actually rendered military service with organizations of troops called into service by the governors of the several States, by general officers, or by the commanders of U.S. troops in connection with the Armies of the U.S., as volunteers, militiamen, home guards, or in whatever capacity such service was rendered under arms, and served under the commands of officers of the U.S. Volunteer or Regular Army during the Civil War, shall be regarded as having a pensionable status, so far as their service is concerned, provided such service is sufficient under the provisions of the pension laws of the U.S. now in force or to be hereafter enacted, the same to be proven as required by said laws.

OUR NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The President has nominated eight officers of the Army with Civil War records who are to be promoted to the grade of brigadier general with a view to their immediate retirement. As was announced in these columns several weeks ago, Col. Francis Moore, of the 11th Cavalry, will receive the permanent appointment to fill the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general. The other officers who will get the advance rank of brigadier general and retire after forty years' service are: Col. James P. Farley, Ordnance Department; Col. Morris C. Foote, 28th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Baird, Pay Department; Col. Samuel W. Mansfield, C.E.; Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps; Col. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav.; Col. G. A. Goodale, 17th Inf.; Col. John V. Furey, Asst. Q.M. General. The next appointment will be that of Colonel Moore, who will remain in the Philippines, and command a department there. All the officers named, during their forty years of service have distinguished themselves in the war for the Union, and some of them, as the record shows, have all seen hard service against hostile Indians, in the war with Spain, in duty in the Philippines and in the expedition to China.

The promotion of Colonel Farley is a well deserved recognition of the Ordnance Service. The Colonel, who is the son of an officer of Artillery, and the grandson of another, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1861. He served during the Manassas campaign as aide to the general commanding the defense of Washington, and was with the Horse Battery A, 2d Artillery, Army of the Potomac, in the early days of the war, and in command of the Ordnance Depot of the Armies operating against Richmond in the last year of the war. He was commended by General Grant for efficiency as an Ordnance officer when with the Army of the Potomac, and for the entirely satisfactory manner in which he commanded the very extensive and perfect Ordnance Depot at City Point, Va. He commanded four batteries of Artillery in the action on Morris Island, S.C., July 10, 1863, and was commended for ability and zeal on that occasion, and credited with "no small share of the glory of that day." He next served as aide to General Seymour in the bombardment and assault upon Fort Wagner, S.C., on July 18, 1863, and later commanded the Ordnance Depot of the Department of the South, supplying the batteries during the siege of Charleston and Fort Sumter. Since the war he has been an assistant professor at the Military Academy and, in addition to routine duty, has been in command of the arsenals at Kennebec, Frankfort, Alleghany, at Watervliet, the U.S. Powder Depot, and has done valuable service on various important boards.

Colonel Foote served during the Peninsular campaign with the Army of the Potomac, and was from April 29 up to the time of his escape, Dec. 4, 1864, a prisoner of war. He was one of the prisoners at Charleston, S.C., who were placed under the fire of the mortar batteries on Morris Island to stop us from shelling the city, and was the only officer wounded. After the war he saw extensive service against the Indians and was in the Black Hill expedition in 1875. He took part in the Santiago campaign; was on duty in the Philippine Islands, and during the China expedition, was in all the engagements in China in which the American troops took part.

Colonel Baird was with the 10th Army Corps and in the Department of the South in the Civil War. He then served with his regiment in the Western frontier until his appointment as paymaster in 1879, taking part in numerous actions against the Indians, and being twice severely wounded in an engagement against the Nez Perces, Sept. 13, 1877.

Colonel Mansfield served during the War of the Rebellion on the staff of General Mansfield, in the operations of the Department of the Gulf, to August, 1863. From 1863 to the present time he has been in charge of important engineering works pertaining to his profession both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Colonel McCrea was in the field during the War of the Rebellion (severely wounded at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864), and with his regiment at various Artillery posts continuously thereafter, up to November, 1900, with the exception of two details to the U.S. Military Academy, October, 1864, to June, 1866, and September, 1868, to August, 1873, on duty as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., August, 1872, to July, 1875; and in Pennsylvania during the labor strikes, July-October, 1877. He was en route and in the Philippine Islands from November, 1900, to December, 1901, and has since been on duty at Fort Flagler, Washington.

Colonel Huggins served with the Army of the Cumberland during the Civil War; in Alaska, 1868 to 1870; at various stations principally on western frontier to 1890

He was aid-de-camp to General Miles from 1890 to 1895, and was with his regiment in Chinese Expedition in 1901, and in the Philippine Islands, November, 1901, to December, 1901.

Colonel Furey served with New York Volunteers as enlisted man April, 1861, to September, 1862, being out of that service to April 7, 1864. He was on duty in the Quartermaster General's Office, 1864, to 1867, and at various quartermaster depots throughout the United States to date. He took part in the Sioux Expedition in Wyoming, May, 1876, to January 1877.

Colonel Goodale, during the war of the Rebellion, served with the Army of the Potomac and was with the 23d Infantry from 1866 to 1890, serving at various posts throughout the United States, having only one detail of two years from his regiment during this period. He was in the Philippine Islands from October, 1898, to June, 1901.

Colonel Moore, who is to be promoted for service in the Philippines, was on recruiting duty from December, 1866, to March, 1867; on the Western frontier to 1895, with the exception of another recruiting detail, October, 1880, to October, 1882; was Acting Inspector General, Northern Inspection Department of the Colorado, to July, 1899; in Cuba to March, 1901; now with his regiment in the Philippine Islands. He has seen extensive service against the hostile Indians.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS SPANKED.

Further disclosures as to the punishment inflicted upon young officers of the Grenadier Guards, one of the fancy regiments of the British army, are made in a letter sent to the London Times by Rear Admiral Basil E. Cochrane, of the British navy, whose nephew, a lieutenant of the Guards, was compelled to retire because of the treatment he received from his superior officers. Colonel Kinloch, the commander of the regiment, was subjected to compulsory retirement a few days ago by Lord Roberts because of his failure to prevent the ill-treatment of subaltern officers. Admiral Cochrane alleges that Colonel Kinloch was in the habit of turning young officers over to subaltern courts-martial for trial on charges of social or military offences. The sentence was usually flogging. Blows of great severity were applied with a cane or stick, in numbers varying from six to forty. A young officer last year, who received the latter number, fainted under the punishment. But even six blows, the admiral says, with the instrument employed, were sufficient to make the blood flow, as was constantly the case. What greatly added to the inhumanity of these proceedings was that all the officers present were compelled to administer their share of the strokes if the numbers permitted, and comrades were obliged to apply blows to their own personal friends under threats of receiving similar punishment themselves. If a young officer, in commission of his friend, applied a stroke which was considered too light by the president, he was called on to repeat the blow.

The admiral continues: "Instead of a life of absolute frivolity, my nephew, on entering the army through Oxford, acquired at once a taste for the military part of his new profession. Soon after what seemed to be a successful commencement of his military career an extraordinary incident occurred which brought my nephew before the flogging tribunal. He had been invited to stay five days at the home of a comrade in Scotland. He asked leave for the short period of the chief staff officer under whose immediate orders he was then serving. He omitted to ask leave as well of the colonel of the battalion, which it appears he ought to have done under the circumstances. After two days' absence the colonel recalled him by telegram and severely reprimanded him for being absent without leave. The colonel refused to recognize the leave of absence obtained from the chief staff officer as a mitigation of this offence. Colonel Kinloch finally told him that he would be handed over to the senior subaltern officer under arrest. Knowing what this formula meant he asked to see Gen. Sir H. Trotter, on whose staff he was serving. Colonel Kinloch thereupon placed him under arrest. General Trotter, however, was out of town, and therefore my nephew was released from arrest. In the afternoon he was brought before the subalterns' court-martial. The president of the court told him that he had been handed over to him by the commanding officer. Evidence on oath as to this can be obtained from many of the officers present. He was found guilty of causing trouble to his commanding officer and sentenced to be beaten."

"Whether the members of the court disapproved of flogging for military offences and considered the colonel's punishment already quite sufficiently severe, or whether they were influenced by the character of my nephew as a good comrade, it is a fact that unusual consideration was displayed in his case. He was not subjected to the degrading removal of his dress and the blows received were of no excessive severity."

"At this juncture my nephew consulted me as to reporting to the General this illegal proceeding for a military offence, but I advised him to hold his tongue, fearing that he would lose popularity by protesting against customs which are apparently traditional in the extraordinary regiment. He went before the general in the hope that he would modify Colonel Kinloch's excitement for so inadequate a cause. General Trotter, on the contrary, upheld Colonel Kinloch's view, reprimanded my nephew and deprived him of his post of acting district signalling officer. Shortly afterward my nephew and two other subalterns were brought before the senior subaltern, who told them that unless they rode with the brigade drag to the hunting at Windsor they would be flogged."

"Living thus under a reign of terror, they resolved to complain against this treatment. At a meeting of the house of one of their comrades they begged his father, a retired general, to give them the benefit of his advice as to whether they would be permitted by the rules of the service to appeal for protection to the Commander-in-Chief. He drew up a paper which he judged from his experience to be justified under such very exceptional circumstances. This paper was to be sent through the colonel, but before this could be done information was given to the colonel and he pronounced it mutiny. After a while Colonel Kinloch addressed the subalterns and said the matter was closed, excepting as it regarded my nephew, who, he said had made serious statements against him, meaning thereby, that my nephew had mentioned the words used by the colonel, that he would hand him over to the senior subaltern, which caused his trial and flogging. My nephew having, the evening before this trial, written a friend these words, which letter can be produced, and having, moreover, given

the family the same version, adhered at first to this statement, which was, in fact, the plain truth; but after considerable pressure from the colonel, and in view of his absolute denial, with the additional denial of his adjutant, he adopted the advice of a military friend, a major in the army, to accept the colonel's denial and to say that he must have been mistaken. This he did in the belief that he was enabling the colonel to withdraw from a very embarrassing position and that the affair would then close.

"Advantage, however, was taken of this by Colonel Ricardo, the commander of the regiment, to accuse my nephew of telling barefaced lies and of inciting his brother ensigns to mutiny. Colonel Ricardo sent for him and told him he would have to leave the regiment. Colonel Ricardo also wrote the same to another of my nephew's relatives, who immediately brought the case before Earl Roberts and demanded protection for an innocent officer who was to be turned out of the regiment in order to teach subalterns the futility of protesting against this traditional system of subaltern courts-martial and flogging. Lord Roberts severely reprimanded Colonel Ricardo, placed Colonel Kinloch on half pay, and said that he had told General Oliphant, the commander of the home station, that he would look to him to see that young officers through whom the flogging scandal was brought to his notice should be protected."

Rear Admiral Cochrane says that eventually he came to the conclusion that his nephew's honor was no longer safe in the hands of the officers of the regiment. His nephew, therefore, resigned his commission, and the Admiral will bring the matter to the attention of Parliament when it assembles on Feb. 17.

W. Bromley-Davenport, brother-in-law of Colonel Kinloch, declares that Admiral Cochrane's statement can be disproved by documentary evidence.

DUTCH SUPPER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The officers of the 5th U.S. Infantry stationed at Dagupan, says the Manila Sunday Sun, celebrated New Year's in a way that will be classical in the future annals of the regiment. The culmination or grand finale of the day's enjoyment, however, took place in the evening when the officers gave a "Dutch Supper" to Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, the adjutant of the regiment, and one of the most popular of its members. The menu was a work of art, being hand printed on commissary writing paper with hektograph ink, and a sufficient number of duplicates made to furnish souvenirs to all. The outside of the menu was decorated with a border consisting of a string of sausages within which a typical, fat and good-natured Teuton appeared pipe in mouth, cap on head, stein in hand. The size of the stein reminds one much of those signs on the Bowery, where a monkey is pictured climbing a ladder to the brim of the glass in order to get a drink. Below the Dutchman, appeared a keg of beer, and the inscription "Dutch Supper to Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, Adjutant, 5th Infantry, New Year's night, 1903." On the second page of the menu we are informed that "beautiful music will be rendered every time the beer is served by captain (here appears a bar of music bearing the four notes, "do, re, mi, and fa," evidently a play upon the name of one of the officers of the regiment). On the next page appeared the menu which was as follows:

FREE LUNCH.		
Entrees	Beer	Everybody
Crabs a la Diable.....	Beer	Chef Dook
Tamales (Mex.).....	Beer	Chef Camél
Pickles and Olives.....	Beer	Chef Rité
Vienna Dog.....	Beer	Chef Hombre
Sandwiches	Beer	Chef George
Eggs (Hard Shell).....	Beer	Bilgewater
Whiskey (for those who do not drink Beer)		
2 Extras.....Beer		
Water (for those who wish to take a bath)		
Beer's all out.		
Adios.		

INDIANAPOLIS MILITARY RESERVATION.

The Secretary of War has recently directed the abandonment and sale of the military reservation occupied by the arsenal at Indianapolis, Ind., and the purchase of the property known as "The Lawrence Site," a few miles outside of the city, for military purposes. The arsenal property is appraised at \$154,000, and the purchase price of the proposed site is \$180,000. The War Department has issued the following memorandum in regard to its action in this matter: "Site No. 4 is accepted as being the most desirable in all respects of all the sites examined, including the Schofield site. It possesses the advantage of good building sites, suitable grounds for the various military exercises, fairly good target ranges, excellent transportation facilities by steam and electric railways in both directions, east and west, located within four miles of the large car sheds and round house at Brightwood, Ind., on the Big Four railroad. This railroad line runs through one corner of the tract, and provides quick and ample means of transportation for troops in any direction. Fall Creek on the border of this tract will afford swimming pool facilities for the enlisted men and ample power for an electric plant on the post grounds. The electric railroad has a subordinate power station located at Lawrence, distant about one mile, from which electricity for lighting purposes can be obtained at a reasonable cost." It is generally understood that similar action is to be taken in regard to Columbus Barracks. Gen. Leonard Wood has recently made two visits to Columbus for the purpose of selecting a new site for the barracks, and will probably recommend that a site several miles from the city be chosen. The old barracks may be sold, and the money thus obtained used to purchase the proposed site for the post.

The Board on Construction of the Navy this week sent its report to the Secretary of the Navy on the details of the two gunboats Paducah and Dubuque. The two little vessels are to be improved Wheelings. They will be of 1,000 tons displacement, and will each carry six 4-inch guns, six 6-pounders, and two 1-pounders. Advertisements calling for bids on the construction of the little ships will be made by the Navy Department in the near future.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 14th U.S. Inf., at Fort Wright, Washington, Jan. 20.

Gen. Simon Snyder, U.S.A., residing at 300 N. 5th street, Reading, Pa., reached his 64th birthday on Feb. 9.

Miss Mary Lee, daughter of the late Gen. R. E. Lee, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Turner, in Washington, D.C.

A son, Wallace Swaine Wiggins, was born to Mr. Sherman Wallace Wiggins, daughter of Col. P. T. Swaine, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., has been granted a divorce from his wife, who is a woman of education and refinement, but is hopelessly addicted to the use of drugs.

Capt. E. T. Hartman, 5th U.S. Inf., at present on leave at Milwaukee, Wis., will shortly join at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to await the arrival of his regiment from the Philippines.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh C. Benham, of Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 2, 1903. The happy father is the eldest son of Col. D. W. Benham, U.S.A., and to say that "Grandpa" Benham is proud of the new title and the granddaughter is putting it mildly.

In view of the recommendation of Captain Brownson, referred to in our Annapolis correspondence, it is hardly likely that the President will accept the resignation sent in by Midshipman Robert H. Pearson, of New Hampshire, it being the belief of certain officials that Pearson is being persecuted by his classmates.

Chief Eng. John W. Moore, retired, U.S.N., with Mrs. Moore, has been a guest at the home of J. R. English for several days. They went on Feb. 4 to Mare Island to visit at the home of Captain Dixon. Chief Engineer Moore was formerly at the head of the Steam Engineering Department, and was one of the most popular officers ever on Mare Island.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U.S.A., retired, celebrated his 74th birthday on Feb. 4 in St. Paul, Minn. No one who meets the gallant old veteran as he walks the streets with his erect military figure and elastic step would take him to be over fifty years of age. The captain intends to cross the Atlantic in May, and spend a few months in his native town, Sligo, Ireland. We must unite with his friends in wishing him a pleasant voyage and safe return to the United States, under whose flag he has served for forty-one years.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, well known as commander of the Naval Militia of New York, and a former officer of the Navy, has been appointed general manager of the Marine District of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. He will have charge of the operation, maintenance and repairs of all steamboat lines and floating equipment, except that the operation of the Lighterage Department will continue under the supervision and control of the Operating Department of the Railroad Company, as heretofore.

The pension of the late Mrs. Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, of course stopped with her death, hence in order to provide means for the support of the daughter and for the care of the homestead given to Mrs. Fremont by the women of Southern California, the State Federation of Women's Clubs is behind a movement to ask the General Government to recognize the just claim of the Fremont heirs in the demand for payment of the Fremont lands in San Francisco that were confiscated for the purpose of war.

Two military companies have been organized among the students at Yale University which will receive instruction in tactics and military science from Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A., retired, now attached to the Sheffield Scientific School. They will meet twice a week for drill, and at the end of the drill season the names of the three members of each company who have especially distinguished themselves in the course will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army for publication in the Army Register with those from other institutions equally distinguished. Yale was not represented in that list last year.

Rear Admiral John J. Read, U.S.N., commandant of the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, has served continuously in the Navy for forty-four years. He entered the Naval Academy in the latter part of 1858, and three years later, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he was assigned to Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford. While serving on this ship he was an active participant in all of Farragut's battles, from the southwest pass of the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, in 1862 and '63. In 1862 he was promoted to ensign, and four years later was advanced to lieutenant commander. Since that time he has served in all quarters of the globe. He was promoted to rear admiral in 1900, and was assigned to his present position early in 1901.

In an article on "Our Colony Problem," Harper's Weekly of Feb. 14 gives a portrait of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and an appreciative account of his services in the Philippines in command of the Third Separate Brigade. In conclusion it says: "He has been in these islands about four years and a half—longer than any other officer or soldier. Although he has for several months had an order from the War Department assigning him to the command of the General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with instructions to proceed there at his convenience, he remains here in order that he may personally see that everything possible is done for the future welfare of his past enemies. Through an agent of the Agricultural Department he is showing them the use of American farm implements, and experimental farms are being established under his supervision."

Officers and cadets of the United States Revenue Cutter practice bark Chase, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, gave a reception and dance at the reservation of the Service, in Curtis Creek, near Baltimore, Md., on Feb. 7. The guests left Baltimore at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the cutters Windom and Guthrie. The guests were received aboard the bark Chase by Mrs. Russell Glover, Mrs. J. L. Sill and Cadets Hay and Austin. The hours were from 2 to 5 o'clock. Refreshments were served in the cabin, wardroom and steerage. During the afternoon there was dancing in the lecture hall ashore, which was decorated with flags and small arms. A string orchestra rendered music. The cutters Windom and Guthrie left the reservation at 5 o'clock, and took the guests back to Baltimore. The officers of the Chase present were: Capt. S. E. Maguire, 1st Lieut. James Joynes, Billiard, Hinckley and Bodeker, Surgeon Stuch, Cadets Wilcox, Alexander, Cropper, Stomberg, Hay, Glover, Fickel, Nash, Rial, Austin, Alger, Kelly, Remburg, Collins, Ridoute, Wrightman Relsenberg, Dempwolf, Ward and Mabry. The officers of the Windom present were: Capt. S. E. Maguire, 1st Lieut. James L. Sill, 2d Lieut. John L. Maher, Chief Eng. H. W. Spear and 1st Asst. Eng. John I. Bryan.

Mrs. E. H. Liscum has gone on a visit to St. Nicholas, Fla.

Mrs. L. A. Matile should be addressed for the present at Crawford, N.J.

Lieut. W. W. Taylor, Jr., 22d U.S. Inf., should be addressed at Fort Reno, O.T.

Major W. Stephenson, Surg., U.S.A., has left Portland, Me., for Monterey, Cal., from a leave.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Wm. F. Clark, 2d U.S. Cav., at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 26.

A daughter, Eleanor Wurtsbaugh, was born to the wife of Lieut. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Devereux, U.S.A., has returned to Cuba from leave, and is on duty with the U.S. troops at Havana.

Mrs. Hopkin, wife of Capt. C. B. Hopkin, 2d Cav., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Webster, who resides in Washington, D.C.

A son, Merrow Egerton Sorely, was born to the wife of Capt. L. S. Sorely, 14th U.S. Inf., at Fort Porter, N.Y., on Feb. 5.

Capt. W. R. Smith, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., Feb. 7, and left for West Point to join under his recent detail.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield, on board his flagship, the Chicago, arrived at Naples, Italy, Feb. 8, from Algiers. He will proceed to Alexandria and return to Naples later.

Lieuts. Lanier Cravens and Joseph Malton, Art. Corps, left Fort Morgan, Ala., this week for Fort Barrancas, Fla., to assist in the test of fire control system to take place at the latter post.

Still another candidate for the seat of Rear Admiral Melville has been announced. This time it is Comdr. William Sturdevant Moore, U.S.N., at the present time on duty at the works of the Cramps.

Miss Helen Koerper, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Kerwin, at Fort Mason, Cal., sailed Jan. 31 on the Thomas from San Francisco, to join her brother, Asst. Surg. C. E. Koerper, in the Philippines.

Gen. E. P. Ewers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ewers have been passing several weeks at the "Ellsmere," Washington, D.C., and left on Feb. 9 for New Orleans, La., where they will pass some time and will enjoy the "Mardi Gras."

Major Thomas Cruise, U.S.A., has been ordered to Omaha, Neb., as Chief Q.M., to succeed Colonel Pullman, who goes on a two months' leave on Feb. 16. Major and Mrs. Cruise left Washington Feb. 12 for Omaha.

Midshipman Rush R. Wallace, Jr., U.S.N., has been detailed for service on board the flagship Kentucky on the Philippine Station, and will probably remain on that vessel during his probationary period previous to final graduation. Midshipman Wallace is a son of Commodore Rush R. Wallace, U.S.N., retired.

Comdr. William H. Nauman, U.S.N., lately granted three months' sick leave on surgeon's certificate of disability, has gone to Washington on a short visit for the purpose of ascertaining how the land lies for future duty at the expiration of his sick leave. Mrs. Nauman remains in Bath, Me., until the return of her husband.

Comdr. James R. Selfridge, U.S.N., recently in command of the Princeton, Philippine Station, has been ordered home on the Solace, and will arrive at San Francisco early in March or late in the present month. Commander Selfridge is a son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Oliver Selfridge, U.S.N., and a brother of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired.

The announcement has been made in a semi-official way that Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, U.S.M.C., is soon to succeed Col. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C., in command of the Marine Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Colonel Spicer has but recently returned from service with the marine battalion in the Philippines and is looked upon as a most excellent and painstaking officer. He is at present stationed at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. M. Gray Zalinski, Q.M., U.S.A., now stationed in the Philippines, is a brother-in-law of Congressman Brandegee, of Connecticut, who was one of those who joined in the tribute paid in the House last week to the memory of the late Congressman Russell. Speaking of the speeches on the occasion, the New Haven Leader says: "Those who read the eloquent tribute by Congressman Brandegee will say Amen and Amen to his heart-reaching sentences. Congressman Brandegee is particularly gifted in ability to express the best thoughts in the best way."

As the result of measurements applied to 6,443 soldiers per cent. of the men the feet were found to be of the same length: in 32.2 per cent. the right foot and in 39.9 per cent. the left foot was the longest, the difference, however, is seldom more than 1 m.m., and it differs in various parts of the country. In 20 per cent. the right and left foot were found to have the same width; in 25 per cent. the left foot was the wider, and 55 per cent. the right foot. With the great majority (about 70 per cent.), the length of the foot is between 25.5 to 28.5 c.m.; the average length 26.513 c.m. The average height of the men was 171.1 c.m. The breadth of the foot with the greatest number of soldiers was 9.5 to 10.5 c.m., the breadth increasing with the height.

The Colonial Secretary of England and Mrs. Chamberlain took part in the sea ceremonies attending the crossing the line in the Good Hope on their voyage to South Africa. Neptune, when he came aboard, graciously granted the freedom of the seas to Mr. Chamberlain, and bestowed upon him the "Most Honorable Order of the Bloaters." Mrs. Chamberlain receiving the "Most Distinguished Order of the Sardine." The scroll conferring the "freedom of the seas" was inclosed in a casket made on board. In accepting the gift Mr. Chamberlain spoke at some length. He thanked both officers and men for the kindness which he and Mrs. Chamberlain had received on board the cruiser. He drew attention to the manner in which the flags of England and America had been tactfully blended in the stage decoration, out of compliment to Mrs. Chamberlain, and expressed his hope that the two nations would stand "shoulder and shoulder against the world." Such a combination, he added, would "be very hard to beat." The rites were watched by Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain from the upper bridge, and they are said to have thoroughly enjoyed the sport. Upwards of five hundred officers and men were shaved and ducked, including Captain Madden and Commander Halsey. The "christening" over Neptune and his court, together with the distinguished guests, were photographed in a group. In the evening a concert was held in honor of the event, a stage being rigged and decorated with flags in the usual manner.

Col. C. C. Byrne, U.S.A., retired, is at Hotel St. James, New York City.

Rear Admiral Schouler, U.S.N., and wife are at the Breakers, Palm Beach, Fla.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Hartz, U.S.A., left New York, Feb. 8, for Guadalupe, Guatemala, Central America.

Mr. Condit, the brother-in-law of Major James Parker, U.S.A., has recovered from a serious illness.

Capt. Robert Rose, 1st Inf., U.S.A., is under treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Major John Pitcher, 6th Cav., and Mrs. Pitcher are visiting Washington, D.C., and are staying at the New Willard.

Gen. S. H. Lincoln, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lincoln will leave Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Feb. 14, for their home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Walker, of Winchester, has been on a visit to her son-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. Charles Rodgers, U.S.N., at his home in Riggs place, Washington, D.C.

Major Douglas Scott, U.S.A., is still confined to his room at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C., suffering from a broken leg, but his friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Lieut. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., is spending his month's leave with his mother and brother at Camden, South Carolina, where he has been a conspicuous player on the polo grounds.

Mrs. Rafferty, widow of the late Colonel Rafferty, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. C. C. Clark, 5th U.S. Inf., have changed their address to 2441 Columbia road, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., reported for duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 6, and will succeed Col. W. F. Spicer, U.S.M.C., in command of the battalion of the Maine on Feb. 10.

Gens. H. C. Corbin and A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., are among the charter members of the Pilgrims of the United States, organized for "the promotion of friendship between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies."

Col. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, reviewed the 12th N.Y., at its armory on the evening of Feb. 11, and was an interested spectator of the military evolutions throughout the evening.

Mrs. Woodruff, widow of Major Woodruff, U.S.A., has sent out cards for a luncheon in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Colonel Woodruff, U.S.A., at her home in 21st street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Feb. 24.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, widow of Capt. Allyn K. Capron, 1st U.S.V. Cav., (Roosevelt's Rough Riders), is seriously ill at her residence in Washington, D.C., with appendicitis. The attending physicians have ordered absolute quiet and rest.

Miss Mary Gardener, daughter of Col. Clinton Gardener has left Washington, D.C., where she has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. J. Almy, and has gone for a short visit to Mrs. William E. Almy in Philadelphia, before returning to her home, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N.Y.

Miss Wessells, daughter of Colonel Wessells, U.S.A., gave a tea on Feb. 5 at her home in Washington, D.C., in honor of her guest, Miss Catherine Summerhayes, daughter of Colonel Summerhayes, U.S.A. Assisting Miss Wessells were the Misses Delafield. Among those present were Mrs. Beach, wife of Major Beach, U.S.A., Miss Emily Davis, Miss Anne Davis, Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet, Lieut. David Sellers, U.S.N.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., who could not have been retired for age until May 8, 1904, has been retired on his own application after forty years' service on the active list of the Navy, and many congratulations are being received by the genial doctor on the fact that he has the rank of rear admiral on the retired list in accordance with the terms of the Personnel law.

Dr. A. H. Simonton, a young physician of Alabama, who applied for appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy, has been rejected by a board of officers on the ground that he is physically too big for duty on shipboard, according to a newspaper report. Measurements showed that while he might be able to squeeze down a companionway on a battleship, he couldn't get through a hatch on a torpedo boat. Dr. Simonton is very tall, and built in proportion. He served in the Army as an acting assistant surgeon and made an excellent record.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Major James Parker, U.S.A., entertained at a tea on Feb. 6 at her home in 21st street, N.W., Washington, D.C., in honor of Miss Beekman, of New York. Mrs. Parker was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Wayne Parker and the Misses Parker. Among those present were Mrs. and Miss Hawkins, Miss Youngs, Mrs. and Miss Woodruff, Captain Lewis, of Fort Myer, Va., and Mrs. Lewis, Captain Brette, U.S.A., Lieutenant Carpenter, Mr. Condit, Miss Hagner, Miss Field, Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet and others.

The recently announced detail of Lieut. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., for duty at the Cavite Naval Station is causing no little commotion among his friends in this country, for it has been supposed that at the expiration of two years' service afloat on the Philippine station Lieutenant Field would have been ordered home. His last duty was in command of the General Alva, to which vessel he transferred from the Piscataqua. Mrs. Field is anticipating returning to the United States early the coming spring, to rejoin her family in Baltimore. It is hoped that Lieutenant Field will come home on the next voyage of the Solace from Cavite.

One of the most delightful affairs enjoyed recently by the Army folk at Fort McPherson was a reception given by Col. and Mrs. Butler D. Price, Jan. 26, in compliment to General Chaffee, on the occasion of his visit at the post; only the Army people were present. Between seven and eight o'clock the guests were received and they were royally entertained, thoroughly enjoying the hospitality of the gracious hostess and the charming company of the distinguished guest of honor. A delicious luncheon with champagne punch was served during the reception hours. Colonel and Mrs. Price were assisted in receiving by the ladies of the staff and by Miss Marie Nisbet, of Savannah, the attractive guest of Major and Mrs. Gray, and Miss Louie Roper, who is a great favorite with General Chaffee.

At the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, in New York Feb. 10, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey; vice president, Gen. George H. Harries, District of Columbia; second vice president, Gen. John S. Saunders, of Maryland; third vice president, J. Amory Haskell; treasurer, Leslie C. Bruce, of New York; secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, of New Jersey. It was voted to refer the matter of sending a

rifle team to England, to compete for the Palma trophy, to the executive committee with power to act. Squadron A, Old Guard, and 71st Regiment of New York, each contributed \$100 as the nucleus of a subscription which will be made national in character.

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. Joseph J. Curry, Contract Surg., U.S.A., died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Jan. 21, 1903, after a short illness of pneumonia.

Robert Halford Peck, jr., the infant son of Lieut. R. H. Peck, 24th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Peck, who was born at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 2, died the same day.

In a resolution on the recent death of Capt. Robert McGregor, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., heretofore noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Insular Board of Health of the Philippine Islands, of which Major E. C. Carter, Surg., U.S.A., is commissioner, says: "The Insular Board of Health of the Philippine Islands has lost, through the death of Captain McGregor, a most wise, honest and capable advisor and helper. That this officer's devotion to duty, conscientiousness and fearlessness in the discharge of the same; integrity of purpose and conduct; and courage in upholding the right caused him to be admired and beloved by all right minded men who knew him. That the death of Captain McGregor is a grievous loss to the Insular Board of Health, and that a copy of this resolution be furnished his family, as a mark of the Board's affection and esteem for Captain McGregor and of sympathy for his family in their bereavement."

Mrs. Mary I. Hartt, widow of the late Naval Constr. Edward Hartt, U.S.N., died at East Orange, N.J., Jan. 31. Naval Constructor Hartt died Sept. 12, 1893.

A correspondent sends us the following on the death of Capt. John Janier Haden, U.S.A., retired, at his home at Coconut Grove, Dade county, Fla., Jan. 3, 1903, of acute jaundice, which we noted last week. "Captain Haden was born in Missouri and appointed to the Military Academy from Texas in 1873, graduating in 1877 No. 8 in his class, he was appointed to the 8th Infantry, with which he served until retired in 1896. Shortly before graduation he suffered a severe attack of measles, which permanently injured his eyesight, and which finally compelled him to ask for retirement. Captain Haden's character as a man and an officer was of an exceptionally high order and his naturally fine mind was constantly improved by study. On retirement he purchased the property in Florida on which he died, and found much enjoyment in the pursuit of fruit cultivation on intelligent methods. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Florence Powers, of Columbia, Mo. Their married life has been an ideal one, as a long acquaintance has given the writer an opportunity of knowing."

Mrs. Angie E. Johnson, widow of the late Capt. Charles A. Johnson, U.S.A., died at Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 1.

Mr. Fairfax Schley, M.D., a cousin of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., died at Frederick, Md., Feb. 1.

Major Walter A. Donaldson, superintendent of the National Cemetery near Baltimore, died Feb. 6 from blood poisoning as a result of a slight wound on his hand. He was a veteran actor as well as a soldier, and played with Junius Brutus Booth in 1853.

Carpenter J. W. Stinson, U.S.N., retired, who died at Kittery, Me., Feb. 3, was senior in his grade on the retired list, his warrant bearing date of April 15, 1852. He was retired Jan. 26, 1876, for incapacity incident to the Service.

Spotted Horse, at one time chief of the Crow Indians, is dead at his home in the Little Horn River country, Montana. He participated in the council between the whites and Indians at Fort Laramie in the early sixties which resulted in the Government setting aside 5,000,000 acres for the use of the Crows.

Among the deaths of the past week, that of Mrs. McRitchie, the widow of the late Lieut. David G. McRitchie, U.S.N., will be of interest to a large circle of friends to whom the genial lieutenant was so well known while in command of the old Tallapoosa for so many years. Mrs. McRitchie died in Wiscasset, Me. her native town, and where her husband was buried at the time of his death. Lieutenant McRitchie was among those who were transferred from the Volunteer to the Regular Service at the end of the Civil War.

Mrs. Frederick Alexander, only sister of Mrs. Hall, wife of Capt. D. A. Hall, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, died at Pawtuxet Neck, R.I., Feb. 7.

A son, John Walker Jackson Lewis, born to the wife of Capt. F. W. Lewis, 29th U.S. Inf., at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 6, died the same day.

Lieut. E. D. Powers, Art. Corps, who was called from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Brockton, Mass., last week by the serious illness of his father, has now to mourn his death. The deceased gentleman leaves a widow.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Asst. Naval Constr. William McEntee, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Chamberlain, of West Ninth street, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Freedom George Shepard announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise, and Dr. Harold Dunbar Corbush, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, at Battle Creek, Mich.

Miss Margaret E. Weaver and 1st Lieut. Frederick Goodwin Turner, 6th U.S. Cav., were married Feb. 7, in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. R. Huntington, the rector, performing the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, Harold B. Weaver. There were no bridesmaids. Clarence Van Rensselaer Radcliffe assisted as best man. Harry B. Turner and Thomas C. Wiswell were ushers.

A Fort Sheridan despatch says H. C. Swentzel and William Leonard, the two sergeants in the 2d Cavalry who were accused of a conspiracy to rob the storehouse at the post, were tried by court-martial Feb. 4. Swentzel is the son of the Rev. Dr. R. C. Swentzel, a prominent Episcopal minister of Brooklyn. Young Swentzel entered a plea of guilty. This course was decided upon after a conference with his father. Dr. Swentzel came from Brooklyn to clear his son from the accusation and save the family name from disgrace. He heard the soldier's confession of the crime and returned home. Leonard's father is former Judge H. W. Leonard, of New York.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 12 agreed to report favorably to the Senate the following nominations of officers for promotion, none of which affects in any way the standing of the Volunteer appointees; the junior 1st lieutenants having longer commissioned service than any of the 1st lieutenants appointed from the Volunteers. All 1st lieutenants in this list were in service prior to the appointment of any Volunteer officer, the junior lieutenant having been appointed April 26, 1898.

To be captains in the Cavalry arm: 1st Lieuts. Harry O. Willard, Lucius B. Holbrook, John P. Wade, Edwin H. Heiberg, Stephen M. Kochersperger, Ola W. Bell, Abraham G. Lott, Edward L. King, Samuel F. Dallam, William Kelly, jr.

To be captains in the Cavalry arm: 1st Lieuts. Harry Robertson, James V. Heidt, Charles S. Lincoln, Patrick H. Mullay, Robert McCleave, Monroe C. Kerth, Lambert W. Jordan, jr., William F. Nesbitt, James B. Gowen, Harvey W. Miller, Thomas F. Maginnis, Daniel G. Berry, Harold Hammond, Ralph E. Ingram, Robert C. Davis, Joseph F. Janda.

Cavalry arm: Capt. John Bigelow, jr., to be major; 1st Lieut. George T. Summerlin to be captain.

Infantry arm: Capt. Edward Chynoweth to be major, and 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Read to be captain.

Cavalry arm: 1st Lieut. Charles T. Boyd to be captain; Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt to be colonel; Major Frederick K. Ward to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Eben Swift to be major, and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead to be captain.

Corps of Engineers: Major James B. Quinn to be lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Edward Burr to be major.

Cavalry arm: Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper to be colonel; Major Alexander Rodgers to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. James Lockett to be major, and 1st Lieut. William D. Chitty to be captain.

Infantry arm: Capt. Edward H. Plummer to be major, and 1st Lieuts. Ira C. Welborn, David E. W. Lyle, Alexander E. Williams, Romulus F. Walton, Charles W. Exton and David P. Wheeler, to be captains.

The confirmation of the 2d lieutenants—enlisted men and civilians—which follow, will not, according to the statement of the War Department, affect any future arrangements which may be decided upon for the 1st and 2d lieutenants of Cavalry, Artillery Corps and Infantry.

Appointments by transfer: 2d Lieutenant James P. Castleman, from the Infantry arm to the Cavalry arm; 2d Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry arm, and 2d Lieut. Adam F. Casad, from the Cavalry arm to the Artillery Corps.

To be 2d lieutenants in the Cavalry arm: Sergt. Arthur Roy Jones, Corp. Albert H. Mueller, Sergt. Leroy D. Lewis, 1st Sergt. James W. Devall, Sergt. Allan F. McLean, 1st Sergt. Herman S. Dilworth, Sergt. David B. Talley, Corp. Orson L. Early.

To be 2d lieutenants in the Artillery Corps: Sergt. Offense Hope, 1st Sergt. Franc Lecocq, 1st Sergt. John O'Neil, Sergt. Thomas E. Murtaugh.

To be 2d lieutenants in the Infantry arm: Sergt. G. V. Heidt, Pvt. Samuel J. Sutherland, Corp. Edmund B. Iglehart, Sergt. Emory S. Adams, Corp. Ralph W. Drury, Sergt. John C. Fairfax, Corp. Fred C. Miller, Sergt. Walter J. Buttgenbach, Sergt. Charles L. Mitchell, Battalion Sergt. Major Alfred Brandt, Sergt. Robert J. West, Sergt. Seeley A. Wallen, Corp. Eugene C. Ecker, Battalion Sergt. Major Morton Russell, Corp. O. H. Sampson, Hospital Steward Charles G. Sturtevant, Corp. Albert Hardman, Pvt. John S. Hamilton, Sergt. Win F. Kutz, Sergt. William E. Holliday, Sergt. Frank B. Kobes, Sergt. Norman H. Davis, Pvt. Jesse M. Holmes, Sergt. Maynard A. Wells, Sergt. James A. Roane, Sergt. Joseph H. Hall, Sergt. Hans O. Olsen, Corp. Charles A. Thuis, Corp. Claremont A. Donaldson, Sergt. Franklin T. Burt, Pvt. Rutherford S. Harts.

To be 2d lieutenants, Cavalry arm: Harold B. Johnson, of Illinois.

To be 2d lieutenant, Artillery Corps: Malcolm P. Andrus, of New York.

To be 2d lieutenants, Infantry arm: Deshler Whiting, of New York; George A. Derbyshire, of Virginia; Townsend Whelen, of Pennsylvania; John R. Doyle, of Pennsylvania; Charles Hamilton, at large; Oscar K. Tolley, of Maryland; Robert P. Updyke, of Minnesota; Jennings C. Wise, of New York; David R. Gump, of Missouri; Joseph F. Ware, of Virginia; Harry L. Jordan, of Virginia; Dean Halford, of New York; Ralph W. Kingman, at large; Donald D. Hay, of Pennsylvania; Philip G. Wrightson, of Illinois; George W. Ewell, of Kentucky; Bowers Davis, at large; Henry W. Fleet, of Indiana; Francis H. Burr, of Vermont; John C. Ashburn, of Ohio; Robert T. Phinney, of Vermont; Charles E. T. Lull, of New Jersey; Hugh M. Kelly, of Kentucky; John W. Hyatt, of Virginia; Horatio K. Bradford, of District of Columbia; Charles H. Mason, of Minnesota; Nicholas W. Campagnoli, of New Mexico; John G. Macomb, at large; Albert B. Hatfield, at large.

Appointment by transfer: 2d Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry arm.

To be 2d lieutenant, Infantry arm: Lewis W. Moseley, at large.

Medical Department: Robert L. Richards, of California, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Judge Advocate General's Department: 1st Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, 9th Cav., to be judge advocate, with the rank of major.

Infantry arm: Major William B. Wheeler to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Henry Kirby to be major; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams to be colonel, vice Davis, retired; Major Walter S. Scott to be lieutenant colonel, vice Adams, promoted; Capt. E. W. Howe to be major, vice Scott, promoted, and 1st Lieut. Edgar Ridenour to be captain, vice Howe, promoted. All of the nine brigadier generals, who were nominated this week with the understanding that they would retire in turn until the appointment of Col. Francis Moore, were also ordered reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The War Department this week arranged for the relief of Major Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington and as military aide to the President, by Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers. The change, which contemplates the transfer of Major Bingham to the present station of Major Symons at Buffalo, N.Y., in charge of the river and harbor works in that part of New York, will not take effect about June 1, 1903. Major Bingham, who has held his present important assignment since March, 1897, has had the rank of colonel while on duty as Superin-

tendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. It is understood that his relief is largely due to his criticisms of the recent so-called improvements that have been made in the White House and grounds, to which it is understood he has always objected on the ground that they had no architectural beauty. Major Bingham, during the last few months of the late President McKinley's life, had plans prepared for the remodeling of the White House, which received the unqualified endorsement of President McKinley, but which were never adopted because of the great expenses they entailed. And right here we would like to state that we agree perfectly with Major Bingham in his criticism of the work done during the past six months on the White House. The new office building, which is located next to and adjoining the main residence building, is the best example of a parsimonious Congress of which we know. The building is constructed of common, ordinary red brick, and has been painted white to give it the appearance of harmonizing with the White House. The once beautiful conservatories have been torn down, and the grounds have been so cut up that they are no longer recognizable.

RE-EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

An important rule governing the re-examination of officers of the Army, who have been suspended from promotion because of their failure to pass in one or more subjects has recently been laid down by Secretary Root in a letter written on Feb. 9, to a friend of a young officer who was suspended from promotion about a year ago for failure to pass in but one subject. It seems that in this particular case the officer applied to have his re-examination confined to the one subject in which he failed at his last examination. Secretary Root's letter, which is in the nature of an official decision, follows:

"Sir: The application of — to have his re-examination confined to the one subject in which he failed to qualify on his first examination has just been received. Its non-receipt has prevented an earlier reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo.

"On looking into the matter I find that the invariable rule of the Department has been after suspension to re-examine in all subjects. These examinations are elementary and not difficult, and in this age when it is so essential that officers should keep abreast of their profession in all subjects, it is not too much to require them to reach a rating in each subject of seventy-five per cent. To re-examine them on the subjects only in which they have failed would defeat the objects of the Department to hold officers up to a high standard all along the line; it would result in their studying those subjects with consequent neglect of others. None of these subjects is a speciality, but a knowledge of every one is considered essential properly to equip an officer for his duties, and every time he goes before a board he should demonstrate his unqualified fitness for the commission he holds. I assure you that if the interest of the Service would permit, it would be a great pleasure to meet your wishes in this case, but, believing as I do that it would be hurtful, I cannot see my way clear to confining the re-examination to the subject in which he failed on his first examination."

"With reference to writing the examining board of the interest felt at the Department in his case, thus, I believe, is not necessary, as it is well known the Department is kindly interested in each case and every officer who goes up for examination. It would do no good, but might hurt his case before the board. Furthermore, the very essence of the whole matter is the strict impartiality of the board of officers, and anything from this office showing an interest in one officer above another would have a very bad effect."

"I assure you that if the interest of the Service would permit, it would be a great pleasure to meet your wishes in this case, but, believing as I do that it would be hurtful, I cannot see my way clear to confining the re-examination to the subject in which he failed on his first examination."

"Very respectfully,

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief, Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM PHILIPPINES.

The following are the dates of the return of troops to the United States after performing a tour of service in the Philippines:

Engineers—Co. A, Aug. 18, 1901; B, C and D, Dec. 23, 1901.

3d Cavalry—Hdqrs. E and F, May 23, 1902; A, B, C, D, G and H, July 19, 1902; I, K, L and M, Aug. 12, 1902.

4th Cavalry—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and N, Aug. 28, 1901; B, Sept. 1, 1901.

10th Cavalry—E, F, G and H, Aug. 1, 1902.

Artillery Corps—1st Battery, July 16, 1901; 8th Battery, July 28, 1901; 10th Battery, June 29, 1901; 12th and 13th Batteries, Sept. 18, 1901; 24th, 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d Companies, July 16, 1901; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th and 68th Companies, Oct. 28, 1901; 69th Co., June 9, 1900; 70th and 71st Cos., Oct. 28, 1901.

3d Infantry—Entire regiment, April 15, 1902.

4th Infantry—Entire regiment, Jan. 21, 1902.

6th Infantry—Entire regiment, June 21, 1902.

7th Infantry—C, D, H and M, July 1, 1902.

8th Infantry—Hdqrs. and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Sept. 6, 1902.

9th Infantry—Hdqrs. and A, C, D, E, F, G, K, L, M, June 20, 1902; I, June 12, 1902.

12th Infantry—Entire regiment, April 26, 1902.

13th Infantry—Entire regiment, July 19, 1902.

14th Infantry—Hdqrs. and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Aug. 18, 1901; A, B, C and D, Aug. 28, 1901.

15th Infantry—Hdqrs. and A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M, Sept. 11, 1902; E and F, Sept. 6, 1902.

16th Infantry—Hdqrs. and A, C, D, E, F, I, K, L, July 8, 1902; B, G, H and M, Aug. 12, 1902.

17th Infantry—Hdqrs. and E, F, G and H, March 31, 1902; A, C, D, July 22, 1902; B, I, K and M, April 2, 1902; L, July 17, 1902.

18th Infantry—Hdqrs. and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 12, 1901; A, B, C and D, July 13, 1901.

19th Infantry—Entire regiment, June 21, 1902.

20th Infantry—Hdqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, March 13, 1902; E, F, G and H, March 27, 1902.

21st Infantry—Entire regiment, June 1, 1902.

22d Infantry—Entire regiment, Feb. 25, 1902.

23d Infantry—Hdqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Dec. 1, 1901; I, K, L and M, July 27, 1901.

24th Infantry—Hdqrs. and A, B, E, F, G, H and I, Aug. 1, 1902; C, D, K and M, July 22, 1902.

25th Infantry—Hdqrs. and E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Aug. 13, 1902; A, B, C and D, Aug. 1, 1902; G, Sept. 6, 1902.

ARMY BANDS.

A recent ruling by the War Department on the subject of Army bands says: It has been the practice for a great many years to permit military bands to accept outside engagements, which no doubt requires the obtaining of musical score of a different character than that required for the furnishing of marching music, and to meet that requirement it is expected that some part at least of the compensation received from such outside engagements should be applied. Certainly the Government of the U.S. should not be expected to pay for music to enable regimental bands to obtain private engagements.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 10, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

Major William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 4, 1903, vice Hoyt, 10th Inf., detailed as assistant adjutant general.

Capt. Henry Kirby, 30th Inf., to be major, Feb. 4, 1903, vice Wheeler, 18th Inf., promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

General Officers.

To be brigadier generals.

Col. Joseph P. Farley, O.D., vice Davis, to be retired.

Col. Morris C. Foote, 20th Inf., vice Farley, to be retired.

Lieut. Col. George W. Baird, deputy paymaster general, vice Foote, to be retired.

Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C.E., vice Baird, to be retired.

Col. Tully McCrea, A.C., vice Mansfield, to be retired.

Col. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., vice McCrea, to be retired.

Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf., vice Huggins, to be retired.

Col. John V. Furey, A.Q.M.G., vice Goodale, to be retired.

Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., vice Furey, to be retired.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 11, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., to be colonel, Feb. 10, 1903, vice Davis, 5th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Walter S. Scott, 27th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Feb. 10, 1903, vice Adams, 18th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Edgar W. Howe, 23d Inf., to be major, Feb. 10, 1903, vice Scott, 27th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Edgar Ridenour, 19th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 4, 1903, vice Kirby, 10th Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATION.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 7, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Col. Charles L. Davis, 5th Inf., to be a brigadier general, Jan. 26, 1903.

SPECIAL ORDERS, FEB. 12, H.Q.A.

Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav., will report to Col. Louis Rucker, 8th Cav., president of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., transferred to 23d Inf., and will join regiment after April 15, en route from San Francisco for Philippines.

Second Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 22d Inf., is transferred to 3d Inf. Co. G.

Capt. Thomas E. Lanoreux, A.C., Q.M., to West Point and New York City on official business.

The following transfer and assignment in the Artillery Corps is announced: 1st Lieut. John McManus, from 10th Co., C.A., to unassigned list. 1st Lieut. Harry L. James is assigned to 10th Co., C.A.

Capt. Frank W. Coe, A.C., will proceed to Fort Totten for duty as adjutant of School of Submarine Defense.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 220, DEC. 2, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Manila, pursuant to par. 1, S.O. 388, Division of the Philippines, Dec. 1, 1902, and of which Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S. Army, was president and Major Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate, U.S.A., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried:

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th U.S. Infantry.

Charge—"Violation of the 20th Article of War."

Specification—"In that Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th U.S. Infantry, while on duty in the Division of the Philippines, being in the office of the aides-de-camp, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, and being informed by Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th U.S. Inf. Aide-de-camp, that it would be of no use to try to see his commanding general, Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S. Army, in regard to a leave of absence which had already been disapproved, did use the following disrespectful language toward his commanding general: 'I do not wish to see General Davis, or any of those sons-of-guns who received stars down south.' And thereupon, being cautioned that such language was disrespectful, did say: 'I am disrespectful, am I? Well, consider it that way!'"

"This at Manila, P.I., Dec. 5, 1902."

Plea: "To the specification—'Guilty, except to the words 'it would be of no use to try to see—striking out those words, and introducing after the words 'U.S. Army' the words 'would not see him'; also striking out the words 'did use the following disrespectful language toward his commanding general,' and substituting the words after the word 'disapproved' did speak disrespectfully of his commanding general by using the following words: 'He refuses to see me.' Also introducing in my alleged second reply to Captain Bugge, after he cautioned me, the words 'you may,' making it read: 'Well, you may consider it that way.' To the amended specification: Guilty, and to the accepted words, not guilty."

To the charge—"Not guilty, but guilty of conduct contrary to good order and military discipline, in violation of the 63d Article of War."

Finding: Of the specification and of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence: And the court does therefore sentence him, Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th U.S. Inf., "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

In the foregoing case of Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th U.S. Inf., the sentence is approved.

A military court composed of thirteen officers of high rank and long service in war and peace have recorded a verdict of guilty of disrespect to his commanding general in the case of Captain Rogers, who, having had the advantage of an education at the National Military School, has also had a further training of over nine years in regimental duty, but his instruction and opportunities appear to have profited him little in learning an indispensable requisite to the success of every soldier, that is, respect for superiors in authority and responsibility without which military discipline cannot exist.

Captain Rogers has attained a rank that gives him command over a company. If when he refuses a furlough to a soldier, he exacts no more respect for himself than he has displayed towards a superior when refused a leave of absence, his usefulness as an officer will have disappeared.

The findings and sentence of the court should admonish him to reform.

Captain Rogers is released from arrest.

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G.O. 222, DEC. 30, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

The 6th Brigade will be discontinued at 12 o'clock midnight, Dec. 31, 1902.

The line officers on duty at brigade headquarters will be returned to duty with their proper commands. Capt. George E. Pickett, Paymaster, will remain at Tacloban, reporting by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty in connection with the payment of troops. Major Frank F. Eastman, Commissary, upon completion of the duty incident to closing his office, will proceed to Manila, reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as assistant in the office of the chief commissary of that Department.

The hospital at Tacloban will be continued and designated as Post Hospital.

G.O. 11, FEB. 2, 1903, H.Q.A.G.O.

1—By direction of the Secretary of War, section 1, par.

1. G.O. 33, March 15, 1900, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Whenever the magazine rifles, carbines or revolvers of companies, troops or batteries have become much worn and in need of repairs, and the deterioration is general throughout the organization, responsible officers are authorized, with the approval of their post commanders, to submit the arms for the action of an inspector upon a separate inventory and inspection report.

II—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to the issue to batteries of field artillery of stovepipe enamel are published for the information and guidance of the Service:

Until further orders stovepipe enamel will be supplied batteries of field artillery when called for. Three gallons will constitute the expendable supply for six months for a field battery.

III—By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 56, June 17, 1902, from this office, as designates Fort Canby, Washington, to display the garrison flag, is modified to designate Fort Stevens, Oregon, instead to display the flag in question.

IV—The following joint resolution of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Joint resolution relating to military badges.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distinctive badges adopted by military societies of men who served in the Armies and Navies of the United States during the Chinese relief expedition of 1900 may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organization in their own right.

Approved Jan. 12, 1903.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 4, JAN. 29, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

The following circular from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 20, 1903.

In view of the large number of transfers of quartermasters' supplies in which the issuing officers fail to promptly receive receipts, which results in a loss of the identity of the property and consequent embarrassment to both invoicing and receiving officers in the settlement of their property accounts, the attention of officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, including detailed officers and acting assistant quartermasters, is invited to Army Regulations 747-750, and 1246-1250, covering this point, especial attention being called to Army Regulations 749 in which the word "refuses" is understood to mean failure from any cause to furnish receipts.

In case it becomes necessary for an officer of the Quartermaster's Department to forward as a voucher to his return, a certified invoice accompanied by a transportation receipt or certified bill of lading as provided in note on Abstract K, such certified invoice will be accompanied by an explicit statement of the efforts made by him to procure proper receipts.

Whenever certified invoices are used as vouchers to returns it shall be the duty of the officers using them to immediately report the circumstances to the commanding officer of the quartermaster to whom the original invoices were passed, with a view to obtaining receipts. Should there be unforeseen difficulties in procuring such receipts not provided for by the Regulations, the circumstances will be at once reported to the Quartermaster General by the quartermaster affected. The Regulations contemplate that there should be no loss or disappearance of property without a corresponding individual responsibility therefor.

Commanding officers are reminded of the importance of designating an officer to act as quartermaster whenever through change of station of troops, or for other reason, quartermaster's property is left without a responsible officer in charge, and to afford officers accountable for such property the necessary opportunity and time to transfer the same to a successor.

Careful compliance with the provisions of this circular should obviate the frequent calls for boards of survey by officers who have failed to obtain receipts for property duly invoiced by them, and which should have been properly receipted for.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 4, JAN. 28, 1903, DEPT. OF CAL.

Under authority of the 22nd Assistant from the War Department, Major William E. Birkhimer, Artillery Corps, in addition to his duties as Artillery Inspector, is detailed as Judge Advocate of the Department.

By command of Major General Hughes:

GEO. ANDREWS, Lieut. Col. and A.A.G., Adj. Gen.

G.O. 20, DEC. 28, 1902, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

By authority of the division commander contained in telegram this date, the 6th Brigade will be discontinued at midnight, Dec. 31, 1902, and thereafter the troops serving therein will report to these headquarters. Staff officers now on duty at brigade headquarters and belonging to organizations in the Division will, as soon as practicable, join their proper stations and commands. Officers of the general staff on duty with the brigade will remain in Tacloban until further orders.

G.O. 21, DEC. 27, 1902, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

For the information and guidance of all concerned, the approval of the Division Commander of G.O. No. 16, c.s., these headquarters, publishing the designations of the cantonments near Calbayog and Lagan, Island of Samar, and Tacloban and Ormoc, Island of Leyte, is announced.

By order of Colonel Penney:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, U.S. Cav., A.G.

G.O. 6, FEB. 5, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following troops will take part in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the Army War College at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 21, 1903, and will be reported in due time by their respective commanding officers to Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, master of ceremonies, and will remain under his orders until dismissed:

The 3d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Co. G, 8th Inf., Fort Columbus, N.Y.

Forty-fourth Co., Coast Artillery, Fort Washington, Md.

Fourth Battery, Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va.

Band and Troop F, 2d Cav., Fort Myer, Va.

Each of the organizations designated will have the full complement of officers and the maximum authorized enlisted strength. If practicable, officers and enlisted men being attached thereto by post commanders, if necessary.

G.O. 22, DEC. 26, 1902, DEPT. LUZON.

The following movement of troops in this Department are ordered:

Headquarters, staff and band, 5th Inf., now at Dagupan, Pangasinan, will proceed to and take temporary station at Cuartel Meisic, Manila.

Troop B, 6th Cav., now at Imus, Cavite, will proceed to and take station at Pasay Barracks, Manila. Upon the departure of Troop B from Imus, that place will be abandoned as a military station.

G.O. 23, DEC. 30, 1902, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following change of station of troops in this Department is ordered:

Cos. A and B, 5th Inf., now at Lingayan, Pangasinan,

will proceed to and take station at Dagupan, Pangasinan. Upon the departure of these companies from Lingayan, that place will be discontinued as a military station.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. gen., is announced as chief surgeon of the Department, relieving Major Louis Brechemin, surg., U.S.A., who will report to the commanding officer, post of Manila, for duty.

G.O. 3, FEB. 2, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Co. E, 12th Inf., will proceed about March 1 from Fort Apache, Ariz., by marching to Holbrook, Ariz., thence by rail to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and there take station.

G.O. 4, JAN. 22, DEPT. OF EAST.

Publishes tables showing the results of the small arms firing in this Department for the year 1902. Besides the organizations named in this report, practice at 200 and 300 yards was held by companies of Coast Artillery.

G.O. 13, FEB. 6, 1903, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

Announces changes in the stations and duties of general officers, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 7, page 549.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service Feb. 10, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Charles L. Davis, U.S.A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, 1903, is granted Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, deputy Q.M.G. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

Col. Daniel B. Vanevor, A.Q.M.G., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the business pertaining to the transport service in New York City, New York. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

Major Thomas Cruise, Q.M., now awaiting orders, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment in charge of the duties performed by Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, deputy Q.M.G., chief quartermaster of that department, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel Pullman. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Serg. Charles S. Timmons (appointed Feb. 30, 1903, from sergeant, 50th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Wadsworth at New Holland, Ohio, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, New York. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Serg. George W. Thornburg (appointed Jan. 30, 1903, from sergeant, 50th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Wadsworth, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala. (Feb. 5, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Serg. Richard J. Gurvine (appointed Feb. 5, 1903, from squadron sergeant major, 13th Cav.), now at Fort Meade, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and from there to Manila on transport to sail about March 1, 1903. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Morton J. Henry, C.S., (Feb. 5, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major William H. Arthur, surg., U.S. Army, is detailed as a member of the examining board for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., relieved. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Joseph A. O'Neill, to report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, at Chicago, Ill., not later than Feb. 18, 1903, for duty with the 14th Inf., and to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Willis S. Yates, Philippine Islands, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. William F. DeNiedeman, to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to relieve Contract Surg. William G. Gregory. (Jan. 22, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., Battalion of Artillery, in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty therewith while in camp and en route to the Division of the Philippines. (Jan. 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Jan. 31, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. Harry D. Belt, Fort Keogh, Mont. (Jan. 30, D.D.)

Contract Surg. C. F. Davis is detailed post treasurer. (Fort De Soto, Feb. 4.)

First Lieut. F. T. Woodbury, asst. surg., is assigned to duty with and will accompany the 23d Inf. to San Francisco, Cal., and will return to Plattsburg Barracks on completion of duty. (Feb. 7, D.E.)

Hosp. Steward H. Curtis will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Fort Columbus, Feb. 7.)

Contract Surg. Francis B. McCallum, in addition to his present duties at Indianapolis Arsenal, is assigned to duty as examiner of recruits at Indianapolis, Ind. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George D. DeShon, asst. surg., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Robert N. Winn, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Riley, Fort Grant, Ariz. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

Par. 21, S.O. 31, Feb. 5, 1903, H.Q.A., relating to Contract Surg. Joseph A. O'Neill, is revoked. Contract Surg. O'Neill will report not later than Feb. 16, 1903, to the C.O., 1st Battalion, 14th Inf., at Fort Brady, Mich., for duty to accompany that battalion to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. John P. Kelly, U.S. Army, is assigned to duty as transport surgeon of the Army transport Kilpatrick. (Feb. 2, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Aristides Agramonte will report at Cabana Barracks for duty. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster. (Feb. 4, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edmund Wittenmyer, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Philippines upon the arrival of Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U.S. Cav., paymaster, and will then proceed to San Francisco for further instructions. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Robert S. Smith, paymaster, having reported at Denver, Colo., will relieve Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U.S. Cav., paymaster. (Feb. 4, D. Colo.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

So. much of par. 25, S.O. 17, Jan. 21, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to Capt. Charles Keller, C.E., is amended to read as follows: Captain Keller will transfer the works in his charge not later than March 15, 1903, to Major James G. Warren, C.E., temporarily, and will proceed not later than April 1, 1903, to Washington Barracks for duty as commanding officer of Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E., is transferred from Co. H to Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers. He will proceed with Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to Washington Barracks, D.C. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the duties of officers in the Corps of Engineers are ordered: So much of par. 25, S.O. 17, Jan. 21, 1903, as relates to 1st Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, is revoked; 1st Lieut. James A. Woodruff is relieved from duty as adjutant of the 2d Battalion of Engineers, to

take effect upon his departure for Manila with Cos. G and H of that battalion; Major Curtis McD. Townsend will detail an officer as adjutant temporarily of Cos. E and F, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and Cos. I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Serg. E. Lucke will proceed to Fort Pickens for duty. (Fort Scriven, Feb. 5.)

So much of par. 19, S.O. 19, Jan. 23, as directs the C.O., Presidio of San Francisco, to send Ord. Serg. Cady Robertson to Manila, is revoked. Ord. Serg. Cady Robertson will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

Par. 30, S.O. 21, Jan. 28, 1903, H.Q.A., relating to Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O.D., is revoked. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. David M. King will report in person to Major Frank Heath, O.D., president of the examining board to examine first lieutenants of the Ordnance Department convened at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, O.D., will report in person to Lieut. Col. John E. Greer, O.D., Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, to determine his fitness for promotion. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major Richard E. Thompson, commanding Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va., is directed to form, at the proper time, all of the enlisted men of his command, excepting the necessary guard and police force, into one company, dismounted, in connection with the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the Army War College Building at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, on Feb. 21, 1903. (Jan. 31, Sig. Office.)

ORDER 2, JAN. 16, SIGNAL CORPS.

Gives instructions to officers in charge of divisions of military telegraph lines in the United States and Alaska, as to rendering accounts current of telegraph receipts to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

The attention of department signal officers is also called to the necessity of a proper distribution of signal materials and supplies at the various posts in their departments.

The following promotions are announced:

To be sergeants: Corp. Michael Doran, Privates Michael A. McNurney, Neils P. Yurgensen and William U. Bailey. To be corporal: First-class Private Cleveland C. Collins.

CHAPLAINS.

The following transfers of chaplains, U.S. Army, are made: Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, from the A.C. to the 14th Inf.; Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, from the 14th Inf. to the A.C.; Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, from the A.C. to the 13th Cav.; Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, from the 13th Cav. to the A.C. Chaplain Headley will join his regiment. Chaplain Groves will, upon the expiration of his present leave, report at Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. Chaplain Miller will remain on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco until the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco, when he will join it and proceed with it to the Philippines. Chaplain Hart will remain on duty at Fort Meade, S.D., until the departure of the 13th Cav. for the Philippine Islands. He will accompany that regiment to San Francisco, and upon arrival at that place will report at Presidio for duty. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

First Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., having reported, is assigned to station and duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., pending the arrival of his regiment in the United States. (Feb. 2, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 7th Cav., will report to Major George F. Chase, 7th Cav., president of the examining board, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Second Lieut. George F. Bailey, 8th Cav., will report to Capt. Farand Sayre, 8th Cav., president of the examining board to meet at Fort Sill, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav., is extended to include Feb. 22, 1903. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Feb. 19, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, 12th Cav. (Feb. 2, D.T.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. R. H. PRATT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Feb. 23, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Feb. 3, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LERO.

Second Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, 14th Cav., will report in person to Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Wingate, N.M., for examination for promotion. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. George P. Hawes, Jr., A.C. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Samuel E. Allen, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C., relieved. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. F. S. Long, A.C., is detailed librarian, ord. sig. and engr. officer. (Fort De Soto, Feb. 6.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, is granted 2d Lieut. Curti G. Rorebeck, A.C. (Feb. 6, D.E.)

First Lieut. W. R. Harrison, A.C., is detailed instructor in law for Officers' School. (Fort Washington, Feb. 7.)

Lieut. M. E. Locke, A.C., is detailed rec. officer and treasurer. (San Juan, Jan. 30.)

First Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, A.C., unassigned, Fort Williams, will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Portland, Fort Preble, for duty. (Feb. 4, D.E.)

Lieut. J. O. Steger, A.C., is detailed asst. to engr., ord. and sig. officer. (Fort Washington, Feb. 4.)

Leave for twenty days on being relieved at Fort Mott, N.J., is granted 1st Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, A.C. (S.O. 31, Feb. 6, D.E.)

Corps. F. F. Cady, E. M. Givens and H. H. Bissell, 48th Co., Fort Hancock, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. H. C. White, 16th Co., Fort Fremont, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. W. Lofthouse, 56th Co., San Juan, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. J. W. Gibson, C. R. Gibbs and F. M. Bridges, 104th Co., Fort Washington, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. G. J. Nevins, 89th Co., Fort Banks, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. R. E. Wyllie is detailed instructor, and Lieut. F. R. Kenney asst. instructor in drawing. (Fort Terry, Feb. 4.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward D. Powers, A.C., and extended seven days, is further extended fifteen days. (Feb. 10, D.E.)

Lieut. E. C. Long, A.C., is relieved as adjt., Art. District of Boston. (Fort Banks, Feb. 9.)

Lieuts. A. T. Balentine and A. A. Maybrick, A.C., are detailed instructors in military athletics. (Fort Totten, Feb. 10.)

Lieut. R. Davis, A.C., is detailed post adjutant. (Fort Banks, Feb. 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Guy B. C. Hanna, A.C. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, A.C., is relieved from further treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station for such duty as he may be able to perform. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Howard L. Martin, A.C., to take effect Feb. 11, 1903. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Second Lieut. Fred Bury, 1st Inf., will report to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 4th Inf., transferred from Co. B to Co. D of that regiment, will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., and join the company to which he is transferred. (Feb. 2, D.T.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. —.

At his own request Capt. C. C. Clark, commissary, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty as regimental commissary; and Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., is appointed regimental commissary in his stead. Capt. C. C. Clark is assigned to Co. 1. (G.O. 1, Jan. 8, 5th Inf.)

Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th Inf., now in Milwaukee, Wis., on leave, will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment, and will join the station to which assigned upon the expiration of his leave. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, 5th Inf., is assigned to Plattsburg Barracks for station. (Feb. 7, D.E.)

G.O. 6, DEC. 7, 1902 5TH INFANTRY, DAGUPAN, P.I.

In relinquishing command of the 5th Infantry, in conformity with orders I have received to proceed to my home to await retirement from active service, which now covers nearly forty-one years, the undersigned desires to say to his regiment that the pleasant associations and loyal support of the officers and enlisted men whom it has fallen to his lot to command during the last fourteen months have removed from life in the tropics many of its annoyances and made life with you a pleasure. That the harmony of action and zeal in the performance of every duty you were called upon to perform may continue to exist, as I have no doubt it will, and that your motto may be "second to none" is confidently expected. I give up active duty with you reluctantly and express the hope that I may soon greet you in the home country.

CHARLES L. DAVIS, Colonel, 5th Inf.

Official: Edward Segerfoos, Captain and Adjutant, 5th Inf.

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

The following named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Franklin S. Lisenring, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, 7th Inf. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Traber Norman, 8th Inf. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Lawton, Wash., pending arrival of his regiment in this Department. (Jan. 24, D. Col.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. Laurence Halstead, Battalion Adjutant, 13th Inf., Discharge Camp, Angel Island, Cal. (Feb. 2, D. Cal.)

Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th Inf., to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and take station. (Feb. 2, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOSELYN.

The leave granted Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., is extended two months. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, 14th Inf., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and join his regiment upon its arrival at that place. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, from Co. G to Co. D; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Burr, from Co. D to Co. G. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, 1903, is granted Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th Inf., recruiting officers. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

Capt. T. M. Moody, 16th Inf., is detailed exchange officer. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 30.)

Capt. C. P. George, 16th Inf., is detailed fire marshal, and Lieut. G. H. White assistant. (G.O. 3, Fort McPherson, 1903.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 1, 1903, is granted Capt. Ora E. Hunt, C.S., 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Jan. 27, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 20, 1903, with permissions to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Jan. 27, D. Colo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Feb. 4, D.L.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Chase Doster, 21st Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. MATILE.

Upon the return of Col. Leon A. Matile, 24th Inf., to duty at Fort Harrison, Mont., Lieut. Col. Daniel Cornman, 24th Inf., will proceed to and take station at Fort Missoula, Mont. (Jan. 30, D.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 27th Inf., to sail from San Francisco for Philippines Feb. 28. (Feb. 3, D. Cal.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf., to sail Feb. 28 from San Francisco for the Philippines. (Feb. 3, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, Philippine Scouts, will report at Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty until Feb. 28, when he will proceed to the Philippines on the transport Logan to sail on that date. (Feb. 4, D. Cal.)

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

The following named officers are detailed for service as assistant chiefs of the Philippine constabulary: Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav.; Capt. David J. Baker, Jr., 25th Inf. (Feb. 10, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, from the 1st Inf. to the 27th Inf., Co. M.

Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., from the 27th Inf. to the 1st Inf., Co. K. (Feb. 5, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, from the 7th Inf. to the 17th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, from the 17th Inf. to the 7th Inf.

Major Charles A. Booth, from the 7th Inf. to the 17th Inf.

Major Lea Febiger, from the 17th Inf. to the 7th Inf.

Major George K. McGunnegle, from the 3d Inf. to the 17th Inf.

Major Thomas P. Davis, from the 15th Inf. to the 23d Inf.

Major Charles St. J. Chubb, from the 17th Inf. to the 15th Inf.

First Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., from the 17th Inf. to the 2d Inf., Co. E.

First Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Jr., from the 3d Inf. to the 17th Inf., Co. I.

Second Lieut. Sam P. Herren, from the 17th Inf. to the 2d Inf. Lieutenant Colonels Van Orsdale and Woodbury, Majors Booth Febiger, McGunnegle and Chubb, and Lieut. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., will join the regiments to which transferred. Major Davis will join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, from the 5th Inf. to the 2d Inf.; Capt. Oliver Edwards, from the 2d Inf. to the 5th Inf.; Co. B. Captain Partello will remain on duty with the 5th Inf. until further orders. Captain Edwards will remain with the 2d Inf. until its departure for the Philippines, and will then report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty in that Department until the arrival therein of the 5th Inf., when he will join that regiment. (Feb. 11, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chickamauga Park, Ga., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major George P. Chase, 7th Cav.; Major William D. Crosby, surg.; Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke, 1st Lieut. James Rhea, 7th Cav., recorder. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed at Fort Wingate, N.M., for the examination of such officers for promotion. Detail: Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav.; Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav.; Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Russell, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav., recorder. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed at Fort Sill, Okla. Ter., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav.; Capt. Thomas G. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William M. Roberts, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. William V. Kellogg, 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav., recorder. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Major H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination on April 18, 1903, for promotion: 2d Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George R. Crawford, 11th Inf. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, N.Y. City, for examination: Capt. Graham D. Fitch, 1st Lieut. Robert R. Raymond, 1st Lieut. William B. Ladue, 2d Lieut. John H. Poole. (Feb. 7, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination on March 28, 1903, for promotion: 2d Lieut. Eugene P. Crowne, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Caughey, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Fales, 21st Inf. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination on May 9, 1903, for promotion: 2d Lieut. C. Rodman Jones, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 12th Cav. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination on April 2, 1903, for promotion: 2d Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 12th Cav.; James S. Butler, 12th Cav.; Solomon L. Jeffers, 12th Cav.; Henry S. Terrell, 8th Cav.; Albert E. Phillips, 8th Cav.; Granville R. Fortesque, 4th Cav.; John A. Degen, 4th Cav. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Robert L. Boughton, Fourth Class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major James M. Burns, from duty at West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., to take effect Sept. 30, 1903. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

Major James M. Burns upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., to take effect Oct. 1, 1903. (Feb. 9, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Patrick M. Karigan, Com. Sergt. Samuel Klingensmith, 5th Cav.; Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernst Wiedenhoff, 1st Sergt. John Meyer, Troop 1, 6th Cav.; Sergt. John Horton, Co. C, 1st Battalion of Engineers; Cook George W. Leonard, Co. D, 4th Inf. (Feb. 6, H.Q.A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Division of the Philippines.

Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Charles P. Herr, 10th Inf., to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

Major John S. Mallory, 1st Inf., to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

First Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., to Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

First Lieut. Campbell King, 1st Inf., to Calbayog, Province of Samar, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf., to Catbalogan, Province of Samar, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th Inf., to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

Capt. John Robertson, 23rd Inf., to Malabang, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Anton Weber, from duty at Tacloban, Leyte, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Michael E. Murray, to Binan, Laguna, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Com. Sergt. George Gelling, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 30, D.P.)

Col. Alfred C. Girard, asst. surg. gen., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as chief surgeon of that Department, relieving Major Louis Brechenin, surg. U.S.A., who will report to the commanding general of that Department for duty. Lieut. Col. John D. Hall, deputy surg. gen., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as chief surgeon, relieving Major John M. Banister, surg., who will proceed to Manila for duty as chief operating surgeon at First Reserve Hospital. Major George H. Torney, surg., is assigned to the command of First Reserve Hospital, Manila, relieving Major Edward R. Morris, surg., who upon being so relieved will proceed to Iloilo for duty. Capt. Edward L. Munson, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as sanitary inspector, Manila, vice Capt. Frank DuBois, asst. surg., relieved. First Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as sanitary inspector, Manila. (Dec. 29, D.P.)

The following named post commissary sergeants, recently appointed, are assigned to duty at the stations indicated below: Benedict Landau, to the depot commissary, Manila; John Smith, to Nasugbu, Batangas; James M. Clifton, to Tuguegarao, Mindanao; and Harry Corcoran, to Dumaguete, Negros. (Dec. 30, D.P.)

Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st Inf., to Calbayog, Province of Samar, for duty. (Dec. 30, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Ludwig Nissen, to Batangas, Batangas, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Com. Sergt. Charles Bleisener, who will proceed to Lipa, Batangas, Luzon, for duty. (Dec. 30, D.P.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Hogan, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty in charge of the sub-depot of ordnance. (Dec. 31, D.P.)

Department of Luzon.

Second Lieut. Talimadge H. Brereton, 2d Inf., will report to his regimental commander in Manila for duty. (Dec. 29, D.L.)

First Lieut. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf., in addition to his other duties, is designated to command the detachment of enlisted men on duty at these headquarters, relieving Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav. (Dec. 29, D.L.)

First Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th Cav., will proceed to Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, for duty. (Dec. 29, D.L.)

First Lieut. Constant Cordier, 5th Inf., will proceed to Cuartel Melsic, Manila, for duty with his company (1). (Dec. 29, D.L.)

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, 2d Inf., having reported, will report to his regimental commander in Manila for duty. (Dec. 29, D.L.)

Capt. R. Lucius Holbrook, 5th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, for duty. (Dec. 30, D.L.)

Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., to Salomague, South Ilocos, for duty at that station. (Dec. 30, D.L.)

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., for station at Malate Barracks, Manila. (Dec. 30, D.L.)

Major William H. Beck, 6th Cav., to Post of Manila for station at Pasay Barracks. (Dec. 30, D.L.)

The following officers are appointed constructing quartermasters at the stations set after their respective names: Capt. Alfred C. Dalton, 26th Inf., Bacon, Sorsogon; Capt. Otho B. Rosenbaum, 26th Inf., Nueva Caceres, South Camarines; 1st Lieut. George V. H. Mosley, 1st Cav., Batangas, Batangas; 1st Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Cav., Lucena, Tayabas; 1st Lieut. William G. Fleischhauer, 26th Inf., Daraga, Albay. (Dec. 31, D.L.)

Department of Visayas.

Major Walter L. Finley, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., is announced as adjutant general of the Department, relieving Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th U.S. Inf., A.A.G. (Dec. 22, D.V.)

Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., is detailed as A.A.G., at headquarters, Dept. of Visayas. (Dec. 22, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Clarence F. Dickinson will report at Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Dec. 24, D.V.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Abraham L. Gunther will proceed to Camp Jossman, Island of Guimaras, P.I., for duty. (Dec. 25, D.V.)

Hosp. Steward Fred Evans, to Iloilo, Panay. (Dec. 27, D.V.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 28.

DIX—At Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—At San Francisco.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 13.

McLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 30.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 25.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila Feb. 6 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 31 for Manila.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

FOR DUCHESNE.

Port DuChesne, Utah, Feb. 2, 1903.

Lieutenants Chambers and McKenney visited Ouray Indian Schools Sunday.

Miss Alma M. Frost, of White Rocks, is the guest of Miss Chambers this week.

The quarters vacated by Dr. R. A. Anderson have been assigned to Dr. Long, and he contemplates moving in soon.

U.S. Indian Agent Myton and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reed during the past week. Superintendent McKay and wife, and Misses Marston, Russell and Richardson from Ouray Schools, and Miss Calvert, of DuChesne Bridge, were at the post Friday evening. Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., has reported his returned from leave and has assumed command of Co. H, 12th Inf.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reed, Lieutenant and Miss Chambers, Capt. F. S. Hutton and Lieut. C. A. Hunt, were at White Rocks Saturday to witness the payment of the Indians. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Myton.

Lieut. C. A. Hunt appeared last Thursday wearing the new regulation overcoat, the first that has been seen at this post. Troop A, 14th Cav., have resumed mounted drill.

The most brilliant social event of the season was the hop given at the post hall last Friday evening by the Officers' Club. The room was artistically decorated with flags, evergreens, rifles and sabers. The many visiting girls added much to the pleasure of the young officers. Dainty refreshments were served throughout the evening. The committee in charge, Capt. F. S. Hutton and Lieutenants Chambers and Hunt, deserve much credit for the management of the affair. They were handicapped by the lack of time in which to prepare for the event, but from the evident enjoyment of all present the evening was a most pleasant one. Those attending were Major and Mrs. Myton, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Lieutenant and Mrs. Thorne, Dr. and Mrs. Long, and Misses Calvert, Russell, Richardson, Frost, Marston and Chambers, Major Foster, Captain Hutton, and Lieutenants Smith, Wright, McKenney, Chambers, Hunt and Zane.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 4, 1903.

In connection with the course of instruction in administration in the School for Officers here, the following officers have been detailed in the several staff departments: Assistants to the adjutant and recruiting officer, Lieut. A. B. Cox, 8th Cav., and Lieut. A. J. Mohn, 4th Cav.; assistants to the Q.M., Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 4th Cav., and Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 3rd Cav.; assistants to the C.S., Lieut. W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., and Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav., the details to be for one month.

A social hop was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison on Jan. 23. Several visitors were present from St. Louis, and all reported a most enjoyable time. Music for the occasion was furnished by the 8th Cav. orchestra.

First Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., who has been on recruiting duty for the past year at Columbia, S.C., has been relieved and reported here for duty.

The following promotions have taken place in the Regimental Non-Commissioned Staff of the 8th Cavalry: Com. Sergt. Louis Ueberwald, appointed post commissary sergeant; Color Sergt. James Purcell, promoted to commissary sergeant; Drum Major Peter Rhoades, promoted to color sergeant, and Squadron Sergt. Major Oscar Doranier, transferred as a private to Troop A, 13th Cav.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable Address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903.

"BE CONTENT WITH YOUR WAGES."

It was not to be expected that the arrangement of the
lineal rank of lieutenants of the Army would give univer-
sal satisfaction, as it injuriously affects the aspirations of
many young men who feel that the plain intent of the law
has been disregarded to their disadvantage. Still, it is
to be remembered that any other arrangement would
have given equal dissatisfaction, but to a dif-
ferent class of victims. We are hardly prepared
to accept the conclusion arrived at by some of our
correspondents that the Secretary of War is incapable
of interpreting a plain statute, for this would indicate
that he had failed entirely in the calling to which most
of his life has been devoted. The law imposes upon the
Secretary a certain discretion, and a more rational ex-
planation would appear to be that his study of law has
convinced him that the exercise of this discretion, being
a ministerial act, in which he represents the President,
is beyond review.

The question for discussion is, then, whether the Sec-
retary, in the exercise of the authority given him, has
considered the interests of the Service as a whole rather
than the "claims" of individuals. What the law intends,
what the Secretary should seek, is to arrange officers
coming into the Army at the same date, so far as he has
authority to do so, according to their efficiency as de-
termined by previous service, if they have had any, and
in accordance with the principles heretofore guiding in the
selection of candidates for admission to the Army in the
lowest rank.

Sec. 28 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as providing for the
arrangement of officers appointed with prior commis-
sioned service, in a manner reversed the old rule that
officers appointed to the Army should take rank accord-
ing to the date of the acceptance by them of their com-
missions, and provided that officers appointed with prior
commissioned service (without regard to the date they
are appointed) should take rank according to the length
of this service, not only as between themselves, but as
between themselves and officers already in the grade to
which they may be appointed. As we have before stated,
the enlisted men and the civilians appointed to fill vacan-
cies created by the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, were arranged
in accordance with the regular rule: the enlisted ap-
pointees are made to follow immediately after the West
Point graduates and take rank according to the date of
their commissions, and the civilian appointees are placed
next and arranged among themselves in the same man-
ner. Congress in its wisdom has determined by previous
legislation, now embodied in Army Regulations, that
preference should first be given to young men educated
for the profession of arms at the Military Academy;
second to those who have had their training in the ranks
of the Regular Army, and are to be rewarded for faithful
service therein; finally to those known as civilian ap-
pointees; not necessarily because they are without mili-
tary experience, but because they belong at the time of
their appointment in the ranks of those not wearing the
uniform of the United States.

Military experience in the ranks of Volunteers,
rightly or wrongly, has never been a controlling
factor in determining the rank of those entering the
Army. After the Civil War there were to be found
among officers of the lowest rank those who had the in-
valuable schooling as soldiers of years of experience in
the field, and had risen to the command of companies,
regiments, and even of brigades. The uncomplaining
faithfulness with which these men served until promotion
came to them in due course should be an example to those
who are following after them. General Young, for ex-
ample, after serving for over four years in the ranks of
the Volunteers, from private to colonel, with the brevet
rank of brigadier general, for "gallant and meritorious

services," entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant and has risen to his present position at the head of the list of major generals by virtue of his sterling merit, and his honest service alone.

The lesson of Army experience is obedience to authority; cheerful submission to hardship and disappointment, and the loyal spirit of comradeship which teaches one to rejoice in the good fortune that comes to another, when it is not obtained through intrigue or a disregard of the spirit of subordination which is the vital breath of a military service. Superiors may be, and usually are, fallible and they never know as much as their subordinates. Being fallible and ignorant they may be too much disposed to point the imperial wand toward those who attract their attention rather than those whose equally meritorious, or even more valuable service has not been so conspicuous, or has failed to impress itself upon the attention of headquarters. This is one of the infelicities of a military life, and it is only an illustration of the general disregard of the claims of conscious merit even in civil life, where "full many a flower is born to blush unseen." Those who are not prepared to accept the inevitable hardship and limitations of their lot in the Army should seek some other calling than that of the soldier. The Army is no place for those striving to gain advantage over their fellows by the unilitary methods of an appeal to Congress, or the exercise of personal or political influence. The presence at the head of our list of major generals of officers who have steadily won their way by honest hard service from the lowest rank, and without the benefit of "influence" of any kind, should be an encouragement, an inspiration, and an example to young officers receiving their first commission. If they are not prepared to follow loyally the example of such men as Young, Chaffee, and others we might name, they should seek some easier calling than that of the soldier. "Be content with your wages" was the advice of the Saviour to the Roman soldiers, and that utterance of the highest wisdom is as applicable to the conditions of today as it was to those nineteen centuries ago.

NAVAL EXPANSION ON CLEAR LINES.

It is a hopeful sign that the people are rapidly coming to understand that a large and progressive increase of the Navy is essential to national security. Commercial development may cause the decisive battles of the coming centuries to be fought on distant seas, and therefore the fleet formation, rather than the range of shore batteries, must be the great arm of national protection. In all probability there could not be found even in any small hamlet a representative assemblage of citizens who would not sustain the Congress in a policy of providing for an increase in naval strength. It is the difference of opinion, as to how great this increase should be that has caused a policy to be pursued as to naval construction that has only netted an actual increase in naval strength of the equivalent of two battleships a year. Naval officers should in no small part be made to assume the responsibility for this actual condition of affairs as regards relative naval strength. Some of the schemes and suggestions that have been outlined even by naval experts have had so little regard for public sentiment that they have had simply to be promulgated to cause the Congress to look askance upon any such proposition. There was a complexity of details to the various schemes, and an apparent indifference, if not ignorance as to cost of maintaining such policy, that the more carefully these ill-considered propositions were studied, the more impracticable did they seem to thoughtful and patriotic men.

For nearly a generation thoughtful naval students have maintained that a national policy as regards naval construction could only be effected by having the naval branch of the Government take the initiative in this matter. The belief was even prevalent in some quarters that any policy outlined by the Executive administrators of the Navy Department had for its primary object the increase of prestige and power of the naval service.

The high honor and distinction has been reserved for one member of the present Congress to study this question, not only from the legislative standpoint, but also from that of our military environment. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Dayton are the most comprehensive and far-reaching that have been evolved by any one without the naval service. They are of national import, and the more the various sections are analyzed, the greater seems the service rendered by the ranking member of the House Naval Committee. These resolutions are not only the entering wedge for a consistent and progressive relative increase in officers, enlisted men, ships, guns and docks, but the cost of the development is well within the capabilities of the nation at large. These resolutions were not framed in a day nor in a month, but undoubtedly represent study of the question by one who has not only pride and affection in the Service, but who realizes the value of the Navy as a protection to our commercial and political rights. It will be regarded in Europe as the sign-manual of the policy of America as regards naval construction, for the astute diplomats and naval experts of the leading powers never seriously considered the probability of the rise of America as a naval power so long as the continuity in naval increase was only advocated by officers within the Service.

Even in the present Congress resolutions have been introduced providing for naval increase that have actually done more harm than good. A proviso to authorize the construction of fifty battleships only tends to

ridicule the project for augmenting our naval strength, since the shipbuilding establishments could not handle this amount of work. And even if the ships should be completed, there would be no available officers or men to man the guns. In fact, there would be no armor available for protection to such battleships. Even a hasty analysis, therefore, shows that however patriotic the purpose and good the intent, in introducing resolutions providing for a naval increase, it is essential that the one entrusted with such a mission should have special qualifications for the work.

In every Congress there have been speeches delivered and bills introduced that seem to reflect the motives and purpose of our people. The manner in which the Dayton resolution has been received by various State legislatures, maritime associations, and the public press conclusively shows that it particularly meets the desires and wishes of the nation. It marks a new era in naval development. It will undoubtedly be passed by the House of Representatives during the coming week, and as a resultant it can be expected that from henceforth the policy as regards naval construction for the United States will be one in keeping with the responsibilities and duties that have been thrust upon this nation by the events of the past ten years.

The question of demanding a fair and open market for our manufacturing products in the countries of the far East will only be satisfactorily settled when we possess an adequate Navy that will be able to cope with other squadrons that may be assembled there. Then again, our relations to the Central and South American Republics will only be acknowledged by Europe when we can show that we possess a Navy that will make right any doctrine that we may assert. The Dayton resolution, in plain words, is simply the fore-runner of a naval policy that is founded upon national honor, patriotism and common sense.

It is in sorrow and dismay, rather than with joy and pride that thoughtful men realize that great successes and advantages bring great responsibilities and dangers. The advent of the United States as a world power must of necessity have startled Europe, and, as in the days of the dark ages, surprise, if not fear, must have been aroused at noting the irresistible forward movement of a mighty nation that had been presumed to have had no aspiration for trade or political supremacy beyond its own borders. Preparations for meeting the Mongols had been made long before the invading hosts had moved west of the Caspian Sea, and if it be true that history is but a succession of common events, then force of circumstances, if not inherited hatred, is preparing for the inevitable conflict that is likely to result when opposing forces meet. Self-protection alone, upon the part of powers whose prestige will be impaired by America's advent in the far East, will make for alliances that will put to the test our ability to assert certain doctrines, if not our method of securing commercial expansion.

Senate Document No. 138 relative to the pay and status of naval chaplains contains all the correspondence touching on that subject which has passed between the Secretary of the Navy and naval chaplains from Nov. 1, 1901, to Feb. 7, 1903. It presents in definite form the complete record of the movement which aims to obtain increased pay for members of the Navy chaplains corps. It is an interesting coincidence that almost simultaneously with this movement it has been seriously proposed to abolish the British navy chaplains altogether. This proposal was submitted at a recent meeting of the Royal United Service Institution in London by Comdr. H. Orpen, R.N. who urged it on the ground that the office of chaplain "obviously has no direct bearing upon the general efficiency of His Majesty's navy as a sea fighting service." This proposition was opposed by Vice Admiral Charles Beresford in the following language: "I have a strong objection to getting rid of the chaplain. I am sure my brother officers in the room will agree with me in this, that both in the navy and the army, a good chaplain is the greatest benefit in a regiment and in a ship. He is a go-between for officers and men, and he often keeps things smooth which otherwise would not be so smooth. And also there is a time in the services when you may meet with your death, and, for myself, and I speak for many of the men too, I would rather be comforted by a man who is, I may say, accredited to God, than the ordinary officer or man, who might be friendly to me."

Already there is considerable speculation in Army circles as to the probable successor to Gen. M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General of the Army, who will retire for age next July. Among those who are mentioned prominently for the billet are Cols. Charles F. Humphrey and D. D. Wheeler, and Lieut. Cols. William C. Patten, George E. Pond, James W. Pope and Crosby P. Miller. All of these officers have excellent records, and the selection of any one of them for the important position of Quartermaster General would be particularly fitting. Other officers of the Quartermaster's Department are mentioned. Colonel Humphrey is receiving the support of a majority of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and will probably succeed General Ludington in spite of the fact that he had a personal difficulty with the President during the Spanish War. His ability is unquestionable. Lieut. Col. W. S. Patten is also an officer of exceptional merit, and has the advantage of having been on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General for several years. He is an officer of approved executive

ability, and has a thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to the Department. Each of the other officers mentioned as likely successors to General Ludington has his own particular qualifications for the billet.

We publish in full the important decision of the Court of Claims on the case of John Smith, who, by securing a verdict in his favor, has succeeded in upsetting the proceedings of naval courts-martial in a very embarrassing way. The claimant was held as a prisoner in single irons for safe-keeping, to await trial by court-martial, from May 26, 1899, to the date of his trial, July 5, 1899, not receiving a copy of the charges and specifications against him until July 1. The members of the court were Comdrs. Clifford H. West, Charles C. Cornwell, Lieut. Comdr. Alex. McCrackin, Lieuts. Simon Cook, and Albert N. Wood, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles G. Long and 1st Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C.; Judge Advocate 1st Lieut. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C. In reviewing the proceedings the Court of Claims holds that they are fatally defective because the accused was kept in confinement without being furnished at the time of his arrest with the charges and specifications against him, as required by Art. 43 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, thus being deprived of a right which cannot be waived even by the accused himself. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

A bill, S. 7284, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale ("by request") authorizes the restoration to the Navy list, subject to examination, of graduates honorably discharged under the Act of Aug. 5, 1882, they to be carried as additional numbers in the rank and grade they would have held had they remained in the Service. They are not to be entitled to arrears of pay; are not to be promoted above the rank of captain, and when retired shall have the half sea pay. The Act referred to is the Naval Appropriation Act which provides for the discharge of surplus graduates with one year's sea pay, a certificate of graduation, and an honorable discharge. In all 164 graduates have been discharged under the provisions of the Act, nearly all of whom would have been lieutenants now had they remained in the Service. How many of them are now eligible to return to the Navy under the provisions of the Act if it becomes a law, it is impossible to say.

One commendable feature of the Army General Staff Bill in its amended form is that which provides that the Chief of Artillery shall be a member of the General Staff and have the rank and pay of a brigadier general. The Artillery is developing along lines which are bound to give it increased importance, and inasmuch as the Chief is responsible for the efficiency of the service, including both the Coast Artillery and the Field Artillery, representing 17,742 men, it is only fair that he should enjoy a rank commensurate with the responsibility which the command involves. The chiefs of Ordnance, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps and of the Record and Pension Office all have the rank of brigadier general, and it is but just and logical that the Chief of Artillery should have equal rank with them. The strange thing is that this was not provided in the law of Feb. 2, 1901 by which the Artillery Corps and the post of Chief Artillery were created.

Secretary Root's denial of the newspaper report that he would resign from the cabinet immediately after the adjournment will be extremely gratifying to all who are in any degree cognizant of his masterly administration of the affairs of the War Department. The wisdom, zeal and constructive skill with which he has conducted the vast and intricate transactions of the Department at the sacrifice of his own personal and professional interests have identified his name, not only with the finest achievements of the Army in the last five years, but with important structural reforms in the military establishment which are designed to give it increased dignity and effectiveness. For the sake of the Army and for the sake of the Government which he has served so brilliantly we trust his retirement may be long deferred.

The board of Army officers of which Col. J. P. Story is the president, which had under consideration plans for the next joint maneuvers of the Army and the Navy, has submitted its report to the Secretary of War recommending that the maneuvers be held at Portland, Me., and that all the Artillery District of Portland be mobilized in the defenses adjacent to the city. The problem they recommend is an unexpected attack on the city of Portland by a strong and powerful fleet of the enemy. The report of the board has been approved by the Secretary of War and by the Chief of the Artillery Corps, and has been sent to the General Board of the Navy for action. The board recommends in its report that the maneuvers be held next August, but it is thought probable that this date will be changed to some time in September.

Our good friend, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, must in his youth have been the original of the boy who refused to wash his hands because they would get dirty again. He objects to building naval vessels because they wear out, and some of them become obsolete. But is not this, dear Dr. Hale, the fate of all things human, and would not your argument, if strictly applied, put an end to all progress and improvement? Even Dr. Hale himself has grown old, and in time will be worn out, though we happily believe that he can never become obsolete, the consciousness of which fact on his part may, perhaps, explain the objection he makes to adding to our Navy any vessel which may outlive its usefulness.

FAR REACHING LEGAL DECISION.

In the case of "John Smith v. the United States" the Court of claims on Feb. 2 reached the important conclusions concerning the enforcement of discipline in the Navy which are expressed in the decision which follows. We omit the statement of facts preceding the decision, as they are sufficiently shown in the statement of opinion. Upon the findings of fact the court decides, as a conclusion of law, that the claimant should recover judgment in the sum of \$376.

Nott, Ch. J., delivered the opinion of the court:

When this case came before the court upon the demurrer (36 C. Cls. R., 304) it was understood that the petition fully and correctly set forth all the material facts of the case, and the court accordingly gave to the case all of the care and consideration which it could command in the belief that the decision would be final. The defendants, however, have come in and the case has gone to trial. The facts now found vary from those upon which the case was previously considered.

The principal question then before the court, and the only question upon which the court passed, was whether a person in the Navy, imprisoned on board a ship, could be brought to trial without having been "furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specification" (Rev. Stat., p. 283, sec. 1624, art. 43), and without knowing specifically what they were until he heard them read before the court on the trial. The petition contained an extract from the logbook, by which it appears that on the first of July, the accused being in confinement, the judge advocate of the coming court-martial read the specifications to him. But in the case as now presented it appears by the record of the proceedings of the general court-martial that, "in reply to an inquiry by the judge advocate, the accused stated that he had received a copy of the charge and specifications preferred against him, 10:30 a.m., July 1, 1899."

Two questions are now before the court: First, whether this recital in the proceedings of the court-martial is sufficient evidence—it not being a part of the judgment of the court—the admission of the accused that he had received a copy of the charge and specifications preferred against him at a certain time; and, second, whether furnishing a man with a copy of the charge and specifications on the first of July, who had been in close confinement for an offense committed on the same ship, but at another place, since the 26th day of May, was a sufficient compliance with the statute which requires that "the person accused shall be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications, at the time he is put under arrest; and no other charges than those so furnished shall be urged against him at the trial." (Art. 43.)

As on the former hearing, the court confined its judgment to the first clause of the statute, "the person accused shall be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications," so, on the present hearing, the court will confine its decision to the second clause, "at the time he is put under arrest." That is to say, we are considering only the question whether a seaman arrested on board his ship at Iloilo, P.I., on the 26th day of May can be kept in close confinement and carried to Cavite, P.I., and not be made acquainted with the charges preferred against him until the 1st of July following.

For the purpose of this inquiry we assume that the recital before quoted in the proceedings of the court-martial is sufficient evidence of the fact that the charge and specifications were furnished to the prisoner on the 1st of July. But it is not to be understood that the court so decides. That question is one which is by no means free from doubt. The recital is not a part of the findings of the court, of its judgment, of anything which the court did, but a part of the proceedings written up by the prosecuting officer; and the recital is not a statement of a fact, but merely an admission of a fact on the part of the accused; he did not dictate it; he did not sign it; he may not have understood it. All that we have is the judge advocate's understanding of what the prisoner admitted.

For a clearer comprehension of the points involved in this case we must examine the law regulating arrest and confinement.

In the Navy, as in the Army, a man may be arrested by the captain of his ship or the colonel of his regiment and placed in confinement for trivial offences without an assigned reason being given. But here the law comes in and provides that this confinement shall not exceed ten days (Rev. Stat., p. 281, art. 24). A longer confinement for a greater offence can only be imposed upon him by the sentence of the court-martial. The words of the statute are: "Confinement, with or without irons, single or double, not exceeding ten days, unless further confinement be necessary, in the case of a prisoner to be tried by court-martial." At the end of ten days one of two things manifestly should happen: Either the prisoner should be released, or it should appear in some way that he is held to be tried by court-martial. This power to hold a man is unlimited; he may be confined with or without irons, single or double, until he is brought to trial.

But this power of indefinite confinement does not necessarily deprive a man of any legal right or personal safeguard. The law intends that when "confinement be necessary" he may be confined; that he may be rigorously confined "with or without irons, single or double;" that he may thus be kept in confinement until brought to trial; but it does not intend that he shall not have a fair trial or be deprived of any of the means of establishing his innocence.

In the early days of the Navy the original rules and regulations for its government contemplated that some one other than the commanding officer would prefer charges and that they should be "exhibited in writing to the proper officer" and that "the person demanding the court shall take care that the person accused be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications, at the time he is put under arrest." The statute then inhibits the court-martial from trying the accused upon any other charges, making, however, provision to prevent a multiplicity of trials for newly discovered offenses, but positively declaring that in such cases of subsequent charges "reasonable time shall be given to the person to be tried to make his defenses against such new charge." (Act 23 April, 1800, 22. Stat. L., pp. 50, 51, art. 38.)

In like manner article 43 of the Revised Statutes (p. 283) guards against a multiplicity of trials. It is in these words:

"The person accused shall be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications, at the time he is put under arrest; and no other charges than those so furnished shall be urged against him at the trial, unless it shall appear to the court that intelligence of such other charge had not reached the officer ordering the court when the accused was put under arrest, or that some witness material to the support of such charge was at

that time absent and can be produced at the trial, in which case reasonable time shall be given to the accused to make his defense against such new charge."

To the court it seems evident that the statute means what it says. The provision that "the person accused shall be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications, at the time he is put under arrest" can have but one meaning, and that meaning can not be expressed in plainer or simpler or more positive language than that used in the statute. That no other charges "shall be urged against him at the trial" is decisive of the intent. The person accused can not waive the nonfurnishing of the charges because he can not be called upon to plead to them. To hold the accused in confinement that he may be brought to trial upon charges; to bring him into court for trial upon them; to read them to him and call upon him to plead to them is to "urge" them, and to urge them is the only way in which charges against an accused person can be urged.

It has been suggested that the statute is directory and not mandatory. But the initial sentence of the Articles (p. 275) declares that "the Navy of the United States shall be governed by the following articles." There is nothing in the forty-third article which indicates that it was framed for the guidance of court-martial or which implies that they may disregard its injunctions. "The person accused" is the subject of the article and every line is manifestly for his protection.

It has been suggested that time to prepare for trial is all that the statute accords to the person accused and that if sufficient time be granted to prepare his defense the terms of the statute will be satisfied; but to this there are two answers:

First, The statute contemplates the giving of reasonable time, and invests courts-martial with that power, and enjoins upon them that duty, but limits the authority to grant reasonable time to the "new" charges. There are two rules prescribed by the statute: As to the original charges upon which he was arrested, a true copy is to be furnished to the accused at the time he is put under arrest, as to the new charges not furnished to the accused at the time he was put under arrest, "reasonable time shall be given to the accused to make his defense." *Expressio unius, exclusio alterius.*

Second, A court-martial is not invested with power or authority to grant time to persons accused. It is convened to try such persons as may be brought before it, and "the court is enjoined to sit from day to day, Sundays excepted, until sentence is given, unless temporarily adjourned by the authority which convened it" (art. 45.) All that a court-martial could do would be to report the facts to the officer who convened the court, and it would be a matter of discretion with him to allow or not allow an adjournment. Assuredly the law never intended that the personal rights and safeguards of any person accused of crime, of crime which might involve property, or liberty, or life itself, should be dependent upon the discretion of a commanding officer.

This forty-third article was first enacted in its present form during the Civil War. The history of its enactment throws some light upon the intent of Congress. It is thus sketched in the preceding opinion on the demurrer in this case:

"On the 17th of July, 1862, Congress passed two statutes (12 Stat. L., p. 594; ib., pp. 600-604, art. 15), the one relating to the arrest and imprisonment of officers in the Army, the other to the arrest and imprisonment of persons in the Navy.

"These statutes were passed in the midst of a great war, and concerning the circumstances which surrounded the former statute and led to its enactment, Mr. Blaine has said:

"In answer to the call upon the President for information, Mr. Lincoln sent a message to the Senate on the 1st of May, saying, 'General Stone was arrested and imprisoned under my general authority, and upon evidence which, whether he be guilty or innocent, required, as appears to me, such proceedings to be had against him for the public safety.' The President deemed it 'incompatible with the public interest, and perhaps unjust to General Stone, to make a particular statement of the evidence.' After saying that General Stone had not been tried because the officers to constitute a court-martial could not be withdrawn from duty without serious injury to the Service, the President gave this public assurance: 'He will be allowed a trial without unnecessary delay. The charges and specifications will be furnished him in due season, and every facility for his defense will be afforded him by the War Department.' This message on its face bears evidence that it was prepared at the War Department, and that Mr. Lincoln acted upon assurances furnished by Mr. Stanton. The arrest was made upon his 'general' authority, and clearly not from any specific information he possessed. But the effect of the message was to preclude any further attempt at intervention by Congress. Indeed, the assurance that General Stone should be tried 'without unnecessary delay' was all that could be asked. But the promise made to the ear was broken to the hope, and General Stone was left to languish without a word of intelligence as to his alleged offense, and without the slightest opportunity to meet the accuser who, in the dark, had convicted him without trial, subjected him to cruel punishment, and exposed him to the judgment of the world as a degraded criminal.

"Release from imprisonment came at last by the action of Congress, coercing the Executive Department to the trial or discharge of General Stone. In the Act of July 17, 1862, 'defining the pay and emolument of certain officers,' a section was inserted declaring that 'whenever an officer shall be put under arrest, except at remote military posts, it shall be the duty of the officer by whose order he is arrested to see that a copy of the charges shall be served upon him within eight days thereafter, and that he shall be brought to trial within ten days thereafter, unless the necessities of the Service prevent such trial; and then he shall be brought to trial within thirty days after the expiration of said ten days, or the arrest shall cease.' (Twenty Years of Congress, vol. 1, p. 90.)

"The statute relating to the Navy is without qualification, broader and more imperative in terms. It has since found its way into the Revised Statutes with no substantial change of phraseology."

It is needless to advert to the many decisions of the Supreme Court holding that statutory regulations governing the proceedings of a court-martial must be complied with. They are summed up in a sentence or two in the case of *Brown v. Keene* (8 Peters, 112). "The trial, finding, and sentence are the solemn acts of a court organized and conducted under the authority of and according to the prescribed forms of law. It sits to pass upon the most sacred questions of human rights that are ever placed on trial in a court of justice; rights which, in the very nature of things, can neither be exposed to danger nor subjected to the uncontrolled will of any man, but which must be adjudged according to law; and are reiterated in *Runkle v. United States* (122 U.S., 543).

Finally, it has been said that the statement of the ac-

cused set forth in the proceedings of the court-martial is substantially a confession, and that no wrong can be done to a man who is thus self-convicted.

But concerning this so-called "confession," there are two things to be said: First, it did not constitute the only evidence before the court-martial; and, second, the statement shows that a man who had worked hard for four hours "in the bilges under hot boilers, and also had had his regular watch from 8 p.m. to midnight," and being ordered by an assistant engineer to go on duty from noon to 4 p.m., thought that injustice was done to him and "became excited and said more than he intended." It is impossible for this court to believe that upon that statement alone, due regard being given to every part of it, a court-martial would have sentenced a man "to be confined in such place as the Secretary of the Navy may direct for a period of one year; to perform extra police duties during such confinement; to lose all pay that may become due to him during such confinement, except the sum of \$3 per month for necessary prison expenses, and a further sum of \$20 to paid him at the expiration of his term of confinement, when he shall be dishonorably discharged from the United States Navy, total loss of pay amounting to \$376."

The judgment of the court is that the claimant recover all of the pay withheld from him under and by authority of the sentence of the court-martial, amounting to \$376.

PEELE, J., dissenting:

I dissent from the foregoing opinion for the reasons set forth in my dissenting opinion when the case was submitted upon the demurrer (36 C. Cls. R., 325).

HISTORIC TABLETS IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 2, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The dissent of Mr. Park Benjamin, Naval Academy, class of 1867, to the proposed bill in Congress to mark certain historic places in the Naval Academy is made in a spirit and clothed in language that lack the chivalrous decorum of parliamentary debate and the courteous dignity of impartial inquiry. He has declared "nonsense" a measure that invokes a custom that has been observed in all ages and under all suns, from Bethel's memorial pile down to the latest granite shaft erected at Gettysburg.

Mr. Benjamin asks where did Daniel Dulany get the title of "Father of American Industries?" "What did he do?" Thus Bancroft answers in his History (Vol. 3, p. 146), when he says: "So wrote Dulany, 'champion of the day,' pleading for exemption from taxes imposed without consent, promoting repeal, but beating back revolution. In the British Parliament, William Pitt took most honorable notice of his words, and adopted them as the groundwork of his reasoning." It is confidently submitted that the man who gave William Pitt his arguments to defend us in Parliament in 1766 is worthy not only of a modest tablet to mark his home in the precincts of the Naval Academy, but is entitled to a monument in every State in this splendid Republic of States.

Similar testimony is given by Mr. John V. L. McMahon in his "Historical View of the Government of Maryland." Mr. Pinkney and Bancroft elsewhere in his History of the United States. So it will be seen that William Pitt, George Bancroft, William Pinkney, John V. L. McMahon, and the patriots of the Thirteen Colonies knew who Daniel Dulany was, and what he did, even if Mr. Park Benjamin does not know.

Mr. Benjamin looks upon the matter as one in which Maryland alone is interested. Those who know the honorable Senator who moved the bill will credit him with no narrow sentiments in proposing the measure. In common with all patriotic Americans, he believes that one illustrious deed, performed by any citizen of the Republic, belongs alike to the whole Union, and is not confined to the constricted limits of a State. Had the Senator wished to erect tablets to the men of Maryland, as Marylanders alone, he would have found ample subjects in that commonwealth, which was first in all the wide, wide world to proclaim civil and religious liberty to its citizens; and in that colony which made the first forcible and successful resistance to British authority in America, and in that State which furnished the first United States Volunteers in the War of the Revolution, and which gave the last martyr to the cause of American freedom.

Mr. Benjamin wishes to know how the erection of tablets is "likely to inspire the youth and ardor of midshipmen?" This inquiry can be answered by asking, "Why any tablet for any famous deed or illustrious man?" These tablets would not only tell these sacred stories of national history to midshipmen, but, also, to thousands of patriotic Americans who come annually to the Naval Academy, and who, after a visit to "the greatest naval school in the world," turn with reverential sentiments, to that august chamber where Washington returned his stainless commission to Congress, and in which the treaty of peace, that made us thirteen free and independent States, was ratified, and where the initial step was taken that formed the Confederation into a more perfect union of States.

The disrespectful tone that Mr. Benjamin uses in speaking of Amelia Pinkney, whose only fault seems to be, like Daniel Dulany's, that she is unknown to this, the great dissenter, is contrary to what Mr. Benjamin should have learned during his occasional contact with that courtly code of Maryland manners that has made it a crime to speak rudely of a woman.

Every tablet on historic battlefields is a granite protest against the unique position assumed by Mr. Benjamin, and his dissent is in direct teeth of that spirit which moves the States and Congress to record the bravery of our soldiers by pillars set up to keep in mind the places that regiments of the States and the Regulars of the Union occupied when thick was the battle and ran the wine of life.

In replying to the bluff inquiry, "What did Amelia do?" it is to be noted that poets are not tested at one dollar a line in the current magazines, nor proved by red covered volumes, at fifty cents a copy, in the shop windows of metropolitan publishers. There have been those who "have waked to ecstasy the living lyre," and yet have not enjoyed the higher honor of seeing their names in print and being read by Mr. Park Benjamin. If the opinion of Mr. Benjamin cannot be changed on the question of historic tablets, it is to be hoped that, so far as his manner of speaking of saintly women, in the language of Amelia Pinkney, the higher power may "teach the thoughtless heart the better way."

Mr. Benjamin says: "All the memorials in it (the Naval Academy) should be naval memorials." Then tear down Fort Severn, which is kept preserved as a perpetual memorial of the Army post that preceded the establishment of the Naval school. This is all that the

tablets propose to show to the country, as well as the midshipmen, that, antecedent to educating such illustrious heroes as Dewey, Sampson, Schley and Hobson, it was consecrated when

"The crimson blood was flowing, of those in battle slain,

And troops were gaining victories upon the sea and main."

The addition of historic legends will give another attraction to the Naval Academy, where

"Around thy shores the graceful Severn bends,
And varied beauty to the landscape lends."

These few extracts above, made from the three volumes of unpublished poems of Amelia Pinkney, may put Mr. Benjamin on the inquiry to further investigate the question he has raised—what did this poetess write—and the writer feels sure that the polished granddaughter of the author, who now has these works here, notwithstanding the unwarrantedly rude manner in which Mr. Benjamin has spoken of her gifted ancestor, will, when that gentleman comes to Annapolis, at the meeting, in June, of the Graduates' Association of the Naval Academy, give him opportunity to inspect these poetic pages, and he may then possibly discover that Amelia Pinkney was an American poetess, just as, had he been acquainted with Pitt and Bancroft, he would have known what Daniel Dulany did.

Yet, if the ribaldry which this wholesome and patriotic suggestion of Senator McComas has invoked, might have been overlooked as the excited feelings of one longing to be in print, what language can express the just sentiments of indignation that arise at the inuendo not even covertly hidden in these words:

"If these tablets are erected it will simply remain for the midshipmen—in ways which it is needless here to suggest to them—to see to it that they are properly respected. Strange things sometimes come up on anchors let down in the Severn River."

The writer warrants that this is the first recommendation ever made, by a graduate of the Naval Academy to the undergraduates, to violate an Act of Congress and to perpetrate a crime. Congress will know how much weight to give to the dissent of one who, in the same breath in which he makes the protest, counsels the favored wards of the nation to commit a felony.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

UNGENTLEMANLY AND UNOFFICERLIKE.

The board for the trial of Capt. William H. H. Cushing, Revenue Cutter Service, on charges based on a report submitted by the Surveyor of Customs of San Francisco, in its report filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, decided that eleven of the charges were proved in part, and recommended that Captain Cushing be placed on leave on half pay for six months, and receive an official reprimand. This recommendation has been approved by the Department, and the orders to carry it into effect have been issued. Captain Cushing, who served as an officer in the Navy during the Civil War, was appointed a 3d lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service June 30, 1874. The Secretary takes decided exceptions to the finding of the trial board, and has administered to them a rebuke which we have never seen exceeded in severity. He charges the board with following "a line of specious argument and strained conclusions" to evade responsibility and shield the accused, thus violating the obligations of the oath they took to "be governed wholly by the evidence adduced" and not to be "influenced for or against the accused by anything not clearly shown in the recorded evidence." The Secretary says: "Testimony that is as clear and convincing as that in this case, required no argument, nor much deliberation, to point out to your intelligence the guilt of the accused upon all counts. The members of a trial board become, by their detail as such, the conservators of the public interests in the case before them, and falling short of the execution of their sworn duties, show clearly enough that their sympathies take precedence over the actual facts in the case as developed by testimony, and the result is a miscarriage of justice." The first charge was "ungentlemanly, unofficer-like and disgraceful conduct," and the board finds the accused "guilty in less degree than charged, in this, that the said Captain Cushing is guilty of ungentlemanly conduct." The Secretary cannot understand how an officer can be guilty of conduct that is ungentlemanly and yet not unofficerlike. Without considering the merits of this particular case we could refer the Secretary to numerous cases in which officers have used language not strictly in keeping with drawing-room requirements and which has, nevertheless, been held to be reconcilable with a high reputation as an officer, as when Farragut at Mobile Bay said "Damn the torpedoes," and Lord Cardigan used some very ungentlemanly expressions in ordering the retreat of the light brigade at Balaklava. Of course, an officer should be a gentleman, but all experience shows that it is quite possible for a man to be an excellent officer without always guiding himself by the canons of good taste. If the qualities of the gentleman and those of the officer were inseparable it would follow that a thorough gentleman must necessarily make a good officer. As a matter of fact we have known some very fine gentlemen who were mighty poor officers and some rough specimens who were admirable officers under whom any soldier would be proud to serve. The Southern Confederacy had a most efficient soldier in the profane and illiterate Forrest. Even the Jim Bludsons, whom literature delights to honor, would not be considered successes as drawing-room favorites. At the same time, we must admit that "the expression, if you please, a particularly gentlemanly tone implants" in the navy of the Secretary, and we advise officers of the Revenue Cutter Service to cultivate its use.

MILITARY TAILORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the columns of your valuable paper I learn that there is a movement on foot, recommended by officers of high rank, to employ first-class military tailors. As I understand it these tailors are to make uniforms for officers of the Service and are to receive compensation from the proceeds of the post exchange.

Nothing at all is said as to the making of clothes for enlisted men by men so employed. Is this fair to the rank and file of the Army? The soldier supports the post exchange out of the small pay he receives and the proceeds are supposed to go toward the benefit of the soldier. The officer pays nothing into this fund and is therefore to reap the whole of benefit of this system to the exclusion of the men?

Congress has seen fit to take from us the most productive articles from the canteen, namely the beers and

light wines, thus greatly reducing the revenue from that institution.

Then, if the tailor should be instructed to place the orders for clothes from the enlisted men on his working list, what chance would the soldier have of getting such work done, for the work of the officer must necessarily be first.

Knowing that the JOURNAL is ever the exponent of the rights of all branches of the Service, this protest is entered, hoping that it may receive some consideration at the hands of the powers that be.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I think we are carrying all "the white man's burden" that we can stagger along with and it would be better for us if all South America, and all the Spanish mongrel races were cared for by civilized European powers. It is with nations as with individuals—that strong, well behaved, and respectable neighbors add to well being and prosperity. Our declaration of the Monroe Doctrine would deprive European nations of one of the rights of war that has been exercised from earliest ages—the right to acquire territory as an indemnity of war. When it comes to the test I do not believe the American people would regard with satisfaction, a war to uphold the doctrine that our politicians never fear to assail. A part of the Monroe Doctrine as it was originally asserted, disclaimed on our part any intention of our assailing for ownership any European possessions. We ignored that part of the doctrine when we seized Spanish possession in the recent war, and our present contention for its observance is a breach of our promise. We now have enough copper-colored imbroglis to deal with and ought to be willing that England, Germany, France and Italy should try their hand at giving stable government to people that in the past have shown that they had no ideas as to what good government meant. As matters now stand we are not willing that other powers shall intervene for better government, and we are the dog in the manger. Let us get out of the manger, and let civilization have its work.

X.

DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF ANNAPOLIS.

Superintendent R. L. Phythian, at the time of the consideration of the personnel bill, was asked by a member of the Joint Committee of Congress:

"Captain, there is a strong feeling throughout the country that the Navy is not democratic, and that there should be a way for enlisted men to become officers. What do you think of that?" "I would answer that," replied Captain Phythian, "by saying that the Naval Academy is the most democratic institution in America." "Did you say, captain," asked Senator Butler, of South Carolina, a member of the Committee, and himself a graduate of West Point, that the Naval Academy was the most democratic institution in America?"

Captain Phythian replied, "I will make one exception—that of the twin sister of the Naval Academy—the West Point Military Academy."

A midshipman receives, though he were the son of the humblest day-laborer, the same consideration that he would, were he the scion of a millionaire or the heir of the President. At the close of the annual examination a few years since there were three "bilgers," and three alone. All of them were sons of naval officers. No test of fairness could be severer. Over and over again those who have the opportunity to review the work of the Naval Academy, have seen the sons of the highest officers in the Navy go relentlessly by the board. There is no animosity of the Service in this action; for, where any consideration, such as giving them temporary posts of honor, can be shown their friends' sons, very properly, the naval officers, all things being equal, will do as Lincoln said, "accommodate the man that accommodates me;" but there it stops. A meritorious midshipman, no matter what his antecedents were, will be sure to find his reward in the curriculum of the Naval Academy.

Soon after the Naval Academy returned to Annapolis, in 1866, there arrived in town a candidate who had walked one thousand miles to reach the institution because he had no money to pay car fare. He was received by the Academy authorities as a real hero, and the writer of this article heard an assistant professor, then in the Academy, with angry tones, indignantly protest, "There was too much consideration given that youth in his studies because he had walked that thousand miles to reach the school."

During Admiral Sampson's superintendency of the Naval Academy, a youth came to Annapolis from North Carolina. He had a strange tale to unfold. The Congressman in his district had put up the nomination for competition. On the day of examination, this youth borrowed a horse and rode to the appointed place. He stood second on the list. The first youth, not desiring greatly to enter the Navy, and seeing that the second did, relinquished his place, and the coveted nomination was given the second man. He was without a cent in his pockets, having paid his last fifteen cents to replace a lost shoe on the horse he had borrowed to come to the place of examination; but the anxious candidate started afoot to Annapolis. When he reached Annapolis, Admiral Sampson, then superintendent of the Naval Academy, became interested in the brave lad, and finding him totally unprepared to take the entrance examinations, sent him to a preparatory school, and paid his tuition fees. A citizen of the town gave the young man his board. Unfortunately, he failed to pass the entrance examination, and fell back into the innumerable number of the unsuccessful.

There have been cases where candidates have tried to enter, and failed in the May examinations, who refused to go home, and securing another appointment, went bravely to work at manual labor, and were ready by September, and then were successful. One of these is now well up the line as an officer of the Navy. The other died in his early youth. The midshipmen are not one step behind their preceptors and officers in this wholesome spirit of encouraging democratic and American ideas. Some years ago a youth passed his examination and failed to secure the entrance fees, over \$200. His classmates advanced him the money, and he graduated almost at the very head of his class.

This republican thought permeates the mind of the midshipmen to that degree that they will tolerate no social distinctions whatever amongst themselves. Any one who from previous condition, arrogates to himself a pre-eminence not accorded to his fellows, will receive

severe admonitions to the contrary of his conceit. Recently, a hop was given the "plebs." It went abroad amongst the upper classmen that only a select few of the fourth class were invited. The upper classmen immediately called it "off" by that inexorable authority that the upper classmen wield against the "plebs." The dictators relented when they learned that the hop was given (it was at the armory and that made it an Academy function and under the control of the unwritten law) by a young lady in the Academy to a few of her personal friends amongst the "plebs."

While it is true that the great bulk of the candidates for midshipmen come from leading families of their respective districts, yet, over and over again, worthy youths, of modest station, have been appointed to, and have graduated with honor.

In 1867, a candidate failed at the May examination. He was friendless and penniless. So empty was his pocketbook, he did not have the wherewithal with which to return home. His case having come to the ears of the Academic Board, this body would not finally pass on it, and, during the summer, the unfortunate candidate was coached by the professors of the Academy, and maintained by them, and, in September, he was able to pass the entrance examination, and was admitted to the school. "Cases like this," said my informant, one thoroughly equipped by experience to make the statement, "are constantly occurring. A business man of Annapolis, who has had much experience with candidates and midshipmen, says there are always, in every class, some who are in financial straits, for the expense of preparing and of entering the Naval Academy is heavy to persons of limited means, but when once in the institution, he added, "there is no distinction made with them."

When the first candidate from the South, after the Civil War, was examined, as the candidate himself put it, "because the South, for four years had no schools, he was found entirely unprepared to enter the Naval Academy," but that Academic Board, composed entirely of Union men, was not going to reject the first applicant from "the Cotton States." The board admitted him. When he graduated, the applause that greeted his receipt of the Academic sheepskin rose waves above all other demonstration of delight.

Soon after the war another youth was admitted to the Naval Academy. He was the son of a high ranking naval officer who had been "a hero in the strife." On the distinguished services of his father, the son attempted to defy the discipline of the Academy. He was promptly dismissed.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

An interesting return to the House of Commons shows the proportion between the revenue, naval expenditure, and mercantile marine of all the countries of the world in 1901, the latest possible year. The following are the main heads:

Countries.	Naval Expenditure.	Revenue.	Mercantile Marine.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.
United Kingdom	33,302,300	142,997,909	9,608,420
India	462,610	75,272,291	64,124
Australian Commonwealth	171,968	29,235,275	343,312
Russian Empire	9,944,761	213,136,000	633,821
Germany	9,624,956	93,871,000	1,941,646
France	13,556,102	147,026,000	1,110,988
Netherlands	1,352,706	12,754,000	351,580
Portugal	607,480	12,405,000	108,421
Spain	1,437,688	23,978,000	774,579
Italy	1,695,098	73,136,000	999,918
Austria-Hungary	1,812,117		
		(Austria, Austria, 66,123,000 (192,076 Hungary, Hungary, 49,877,000 66,344	
United States	16,012,438	145,991,000	889,129
Japan	3,711,526	28,125,000	863,530

The naval expenditure of the British Empire per centum of its overseas trade is higher than that of Germany, which is only 1.8 per cent., but it is below those of France (4.2 per cent.), Italy (5.9 per cent.), Japan (6.2 per cent.), Russia (12.6 per cent.), and the United States (3.3 per cent.). This discrepancy is due to the large amount of colonial trade which has to be protected out of the resources of the United Kingdom.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The huge steel stem of the battleship Georgia, now under construction, has been placed in position, and work on the hull of this vessel will be pushed with all practicable speed during the coming spring and summer. The Georgia is well in frame at the present time, and much of her machinery is already well in hand in the shops of the contractors. With the advent of spring it is anticipated that the progress of the battleship will be such as to give reason for her completion within the time limit.

The Solace on her trip from the Philippines will bring home quite a number of officers whose terms of service have expired.

The greatest and most modern armor plate press in the world has been received at the new works at Homestead, the Scientific American says. It was built at the Bethlehem Steel Works. The press has a capacity of 60 tons, and is capable of pressing into shape the heaviest plates expected to be specified by the Navy Department. Some of the bolts of the press weigh as much as 40 pounds each.

We have received several inquiries as to why the collier Saturn, that took coal to our warships in the West Indies, during the war with Spain and about the time of the sinking of the Spanish fleet, was not included in the vessels whose officers and men were awarded the West Indian medal. The board of awards considered the duty performed by the Saturn, but as she never actively engaged the enemy, the board decided she was not entitled to the medal.

Naval Constrs. John F. Hanscom and Richard M. Watt, U.S.N., were in Bath, Me., last week as a board to investigate and report upon the changes which have been made in the hull and furnishings of the U.S.S. Nevada, now about completed and nearly ready to transfer to Government control. These changes, while insignificant in detail, amount to a considerable sum in the aggregate and "plus and minus" figure about equally. From Bath the board proceeded to New York, and later will go to Philadelphia.

If there is sufficient water at the mouth of the Mississippi during Mardi Gras week, the U.S.S. Illinois will visit New Orleans and participate in the carnival exercises. Otherwise the Texas, which draws less water, will represent the Government. On Feb. 20 the fleet will

cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, and individual vessels will visit various cities, including Pensacola, Mobile, Galveston, New Orleans, and Natchez. At the end of February the fleet will reassemble. The itinerary for March has not been arranged, and it is not certain at this time whether or not any of the vessels will be sent to New Orleans to be docked. That matter is in the hands of the commander of the fleet.

The Navy Department is preparing to call for bids on the construction of the two gunboats authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill of the last session of Congress. The circular describing the details of these vessels has been prepared by the Board on Construction and will be distributed by the Navy Department next week. The vessels are each to have a displacement of 1,085 tons; a length on the water line of 174 feet; a breadth of 35 feet; a draft of about 13 feet 5 1/2 inches, and a coal capacity of 200 tons. The time specified in the circular for their completion is twenty months. They will have a speed of 12 knots, and are especially designed for duty in the rivers and harbors of South America. In armament each of the gunboats will be exceedingly strong for the type. They will each carry six 4-inch rapid-fire guns; four 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and two Colt automatic guns. Four of the 4-inch guns will be mounted on the main deck at the side, two forward and two aft, arranged to secure a forward and aft fire. The other two 4-inch guns will be placed on the gun deck in broadside, arranged to secure an eight degrees train forward of beam, and forty-five degrees train abaft the beam. The 6-pounders are to be mounted in broadside on the gun deck, and the 1-pounders and other small guns will be mounted in a commanding position. The ships will be provided with vertical, triple-expansion engines, having a combined horse-power of 1,000. They will carry a complement of one commanding officer, eight wardroom officers, 137 enlisted men and twelve marines.

The U.S.S. *Prairie* arrived at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 7, and in making her dock, it is reported that she rammed the dock with considerable force and one of the six-inch guns that project from her port side, struck and received injury, and two of her plates were badly indented. When the ship struck the dock it tore away the heavy bed plate upon which the gun rests and ripped up the deck for several feet.

The Naval Board on Construction has accepted the model of the two gunboats, the *Paducah* and the *Dubuque*, which were authorized by the last Congress. These little vessels will be of about a thousand tons displacement, are intended for about ten knots of sustained sea speed, and will carry a heavy battery for their displacement. From all that can be learned, these two additions to the Navy will be more formidable than the *Wheeling* class, to which they bear some resemblance. The coal capacity will be such as to enable them to make between three thousand and four thousand knots under steam alone.

CRITICAL OPINION OF SUBMARINES.

Writing on the subject of submarines the London Engineer says:

"For seeing purposes, submarines are fitted with an instrument of the periscope order. It may be called a hydroscope, or a cleptoscope, or a something else 'scope,' unconscious humor evidently having a hand in the naming of it. For one and all these instruments have one inconvenient effect—they convey no idea of distance. Quite recently a boat steered by one in harbor. Far away, in the dim distance of the field of the mechanism, was a dock wall, for which the boat laid course. Next moment it smashed its nose upon that wall! The thing looked as many yards away as it was inches. This problem of distances is a crucial one. It may eventually be overcome by some adaptation of the principle upon which the Barr and Stroud range-finder works, but the mechanism would be essentially delicate—too delicate, we fancy, for rough practical work. Until the problem is mastered submarines are worse than blind, and have not the remotest chance of torpedoing anything but a fixed target. They are useless for anything save toys till they can."

"This embodies and entails a point that no inventor of submarines is able to grasp. The whole practical essence of a submarine is a craft able to find an enemy who is not anxious to be found, and, having found, to torpedo him unseen or without risk. In the present stage of progress, the boat lacks the power to go seeing, lacks the power to see with any utility; is pitted against machines that give warning of its presence; against—if there is anything at all in persistent rumor—an Italian invention that renders it visible when submerged; against all sorts of destructive methods of concussion, and a few others things as well. All it can really accomplish so far is to be 'mysterious,' and enable the nations to try and bluff each other by sensational paragraphs in the daily press. And all the time there are the above-water boats, fairly habitable, swift, able to destroy with fair certainty any warship if only they can find her, and, shortly, to carry torpedoes that will run 3,000 yards, and so can be fired from a distance at which gunfire is practically impotent against torpedo craft."

"What object, then, does the submarine serve, and what object will it serve when perfected? We confess to a difficulty in answering the question. Going down to the roots, excluding froth, sentiment, and bombast, the essential idea of a submarine is to avoid being hit. In pursuit of this everything else is sacrificed. All war success has been achieved by hitting first, and avoiding being hit as much as may be afterwards. The submarine idea is a reversal of this, an ignoring of truths that are obvious in every day life. The tortoise and the turtle embody protection to the maximum, but it is man, not the tortoise, that rules the roost. The submarine is not designed to fill any gap in naval warfare; it is merely a clumsy attempt to use existing weapons for other than the purposes for which they were designed, and the essence of its failure lies here. Some day, in the distant future, the submarine may become a war engine, but it will have to have its own weapons; not attempt to parody those of above-water craft. The original Holland which mounted a pneumatic gun was, perhaps, nearer to a reasonable idea than anything else, if only the gun had been any good. But its ability to submerge was, perhaps, a non-essential. Submerging is considerably too much akin to that recipe for invulnerability to above-water craft—avoiding going within range of the enemy! No progress of use can be made till it is realized that getting at the enemy is the main objective, and that all other things are subsidiary. Up to the present these subsidiary objectives have been the only objectives."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Galveston, Tex.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at St. Kitts Feb. 11.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Sailed Feb. 10 from Havana for New Orleans, en route to Natchez.
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Curaçao Feb. 6.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. Arrived at St. Kitts Feb. 11.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at St. Thomas Feb. 12.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. At Algiers.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Algiers.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at Gibraltar Feb. 6.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Montevideo Feb. 8.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Feb. 5 from Bahia for Montevideo.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Feb. 5 from Para for Bahia.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed Feb. 5 from Para for Bahia.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Culebra.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapala.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapala.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapala.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. Sailed Feb. 10 from San Francisco for Acapulco, en route to Amapala.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. At Olongapo.
RAINBOW, Capt. Charles S. Sperry (comdr. of Southern Squadron). Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 5.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. F. B. Baldwin. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Sydney.
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Arrived at Hong Kong Feb. 8.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Canton.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAWA, Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Feb. 7 from Cavite for Hong Kong.
PRINCETON, Comdr. John B. Collins. At Olongapo.
SATURN, (collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Uruga.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. Sailed Feb. 7 from Cavite for Hong Kong.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. Sailed Feb. 7 from Cavite for Hong Kong.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.
QUAIROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. At Isabella.
VILLALOBOS, Sailed Feb. 7 from Cavite for Hong Kong.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
ALBANY, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At New York. Will be sent to European Station later.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Culebra.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. At San Juan.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for New York.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. At Washington. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Port Antonio Feb. 9. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Sailed Feb. 6 from Bahia for New York.
HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.
HIST, At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
HOUQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At San Juan. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEYDEN, Has been stricken from Navy Register.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At League Island, Pa.
MASSASOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAVFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MODOC, At Philadelphia.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Boston.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter E. Tardy. At Yorktown. Address Norfolk.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nasaro. Arrived at New York Feb. 9. Will be attached to European Station.
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk Yard.
STANDISH (tug), At Norfolk.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug), At Philadelphia.
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Sioux, N.D.
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Bttn. F. J. Singer. Sailed Feb. 2 from Manila for San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Sailed Jan. 19 from Manila for Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLFH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
WISCONSIN, Capt. U. Sebree. At Bremerton, Washington.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin L. Knight. Arrived at Port Antonio Feb. 9. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickens. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.
SANTÉE, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WARASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address Flotilla, care of Postmaster, New York.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.
BAGLEY, At Norfolk.
BARNEY, At Norfolk.
BIDDLE, At Norfolk.
STOCKTON, At Norfolk.
THORNTON, At Norfolk.
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Key West.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. At Norfolk.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DIPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DALE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, CHAUNCEY, BARRY, BAINBRIDGE, and WORDEN.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I.
MCKEE and RAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TAIROT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.
RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.

GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.
DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, N.Y.
MOCCASIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I.
STEWART, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff. At Annapolis.
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Ordered into full commission at Norfolk Dec. 20.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Coronado Beach. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Francisco. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Jos. B. Murdock. Sailed Jan. 21 from Hampton Roads for Port of Spain. Itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Due at Port au Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 19, 1903; leave March 2, 1903, due at Basseterre, St. Christopher, March 7, 1903; leave March 11, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 21, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 25, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 20, 1903. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Port Royal. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. Arrived at San Juan Feb. 6. Itinerary: Leave Feb. 20, arrive Kingston March 3; leave March 12, arrive Havana March 23; leave April 1, arrive Gardiner Bay April 15; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5. Mail address care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. Sailed Feb. 1 from Funchal, Madeira, for San Juan. The itinerary of the ship follows: Arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., March 4, leave March 11, arrive Galveston, Texas, March 15, leave March 22, arrive Mobile, Ala., March 24, leave April 2, arrive Pensacola, Fla., April 2, leave April 26, arrive Havana, Cuba, April 30, leave May 5, arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9, leave May 16, arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail, care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York.
LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Yorktown, Va. Address Norfolk. On cruise in Chesapeake Bay.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed Feb. 9 from St. Kees for St. Thomas. Itinerary of the Monongahela is as follows: Due at St. Thomas Feb. 12, 1903, leave Feb. 26, 1903; due at San Juan, Feb. 28, 1903, leave March 3, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903, leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, (date of steamer sailing from New York). After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Feb. 11 from New York for Galveston, Tex. Address care Postmaster, New York.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Yorktown Feb. 9. Address Norfolk Yard.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Sailed Feb. 10 from Culebra for Cartagena. Due Cartagena Feb. 12; leave Feb. 17, arrive Jamaica Feb. 20; leave Feb. 24, arrive Pensacola March 3. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX. Sailed Feb. 6 from San Juan for New York via Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ALEXANDER. Sailed Feb. 8 from San Juan for Norfolk. Address care Postmaster, New York.
BRUTUS. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
CAESAR. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
HANNUBAL. Sailed Feb. 11 from Ponce for Hampton Roads. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEBANON. Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 10. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEONIDAS. Arrived at Baltimore Feb. 6. Address care Postmaster, New York.
MARCELLUS. At Havana. Address care Postmaster, New York.
NERO. At Rangoon. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
STERLING. At Newport. Address care Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift (retired) ordered to command. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.
BEAR—Capt. Francis Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.
CHASE—Practice ship, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. O. D. Myrick.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. J. P. Wind.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgley, jr.
MCULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.
MCRAE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan, at San Francisco, Cal.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.
PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon, Capt. W. A. Falling.
RUSH—At Seattle, Wash., Capt. C. C. Fengar.
SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. H. B. Rogers.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N.C.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. S. E. Maguire.
WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

NAVY NOMINATION.

Nomination sent to the Senate Feb. 10.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N. (retired), to be a commander on the retired list from Feb. 5, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 5, 1903.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 11.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Surg. John W. Ross, U.S.N. (retired), to be a medical director on the active list of the Navy, as an additional number in that grade, not in line of promotion, from Feb. 5, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 5, 1903.
Lieut. (junior grade) Robert Platt, U.S.N., to be a commander, on the retired list, from Feb. 5, 1903, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 5, 1903.

Nomination sent to the Senate Feb. 5.
Asst. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser, retired, to be a passed assistant engineer on the retired list, from Oct. 13, 1902, in accordance with an act of Congress approved Jan. 30, 1903.

Nomination sent to the Senate Feb. 7.
Lieut. Comdr. Robert G. Denig, to be a commander from Jan. 10, 1903, vice Cornwell, promoted.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 6.—Capt. B. H. McCalla, detached duty Board of Inspection and Survey, and continue duty as commandant, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Capt. W. H. Whiting, detached duty as commandant of Naval Training Station, Hawaii, etc.; to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as president of Board of Inspection and Survey.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, to Kearsarge, Feb. 20, 1903.
Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Wyoming. Ensign B. C. Dent (retired), to Linsly Institute, Wheeling, W. Va., for duty as an instructor.
Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, resignation accepted to take effect Feb. 6, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rohrbacher, commissioned from Nov. 7, 1902.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. M. Stackhouse, commissioned from April 2, 1902.

Civ. Engr. E. R. Gaylor and E. H. Brownell, commissioned from Oct. 24, 1902.

Civ. Engr. P. L. Reed, commissioned from Oct. 23, 1902.

First Lieut. L. B. Purcell, commissioned from July 23, 1901.

FEB. 7.—Midshipman S. C. Rowan, to Albany, Feb. 14, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. J. Grow, detached Marblehead, and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. L. Bell, detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Marblehead.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, U.S.M.C., transferred to the retired list March 1, 1903.

Rear Admiral F. Wildes died on board steamer China, Feb. 6, 1903.

FEB. 8.—Sunday.

FEB. 9.—Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribner, detached duty as inspector of engineering material, Massachusetts district; to Quincy, Mass., for duty as inspector of machinery at the Fore River Ship and Iron Works.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Gage, detached duty Fore River Ship and Engine Works, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to duty as inspector of engineering material, Massachusetts district.

Lieut. P. Andrews, to New York, for duty on staff of Rear Admiral Glass as flag lieutenant.

Ensign F. B. Case (retired), detached duty office Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Enterprise, as navigator, March 10, 1903.

Ensign C. T. Wade, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Mare Island Hospital for treatment, via Solace.

Ensign J. D. Wainwright, detached Yokohama Hospital; Mare Island Hospital for treatment, via Solace.

Midshipman S. Woods, detached Don Juan de Austria; to Mare Island Hospital for treatment, via Solace.

Asst. Naval Constrs. W. B. Fogarty, S. M. Henry, J. A. Furer and L. B. McBride, commissioned from Jan. 10, 1903.

Paym. Clk. J. L. Pierce, appointed Feb. 9, 1903, for duty in the assistant general storekeeper's office, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Carp. J. T. Winn, detached Monongahela; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

FEB. 10.—Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Bowers, to Bath, Me.; duty at Bath Iron Works as inspector of machinery.

Lieut. J. L. Latimer, to Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1903; duty in Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

A. Asst. Surg. W. H. Block, to Naval Recruiting Office, Chicago, Ill.

War Mach. J. Dexter, to Columbia, Navy Yard, N.Y.

Rear Admiral H. Webster (retired), retired Feb. 9, 1903. (Section 1443, Revised Statutes, and section 11, Navy Personnel Act.)

Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun, commissioned from Nov. 22, 1902.

Pay Dir. J. N. Speel, commissioned from Jan. 11, 1903.

Capt. C. C. Cornwell, commissioned from Jan. 10, 1903.

Capt. F. L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., commissioned from July 23, 1901.

Lieut. E. H. Dunn, commissioned from Jan. 10, 1903.

Lieut. E. H. Watson, commissioned from Dec. 2, 1902.

Lieut. O. S. Knepper, commissioned from Dec. 2, 1902.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. D. Leahy, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer, commissioned from June 17, 1902.

Asst. Surgs. R. L. Sutton and F. W. S. Dean, appointed Jan. 26, 1903.

Paym. Clk. L. D. Smith, appointed Feb. 10, 1903, for duty at Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Asst. Surg. R. E. Riggs, appointed Jan. 19, 1903.

Rear Admiral H. Webster (retired), detached Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; to home.

FEB. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Smith, detached Raleigh; to home; thence to Newport News, Va., for duty as assistant inspector of machinery at works Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Norton, detached Albany, Feb. 14; to home; thence to Camden, N.J., for duty as inspector of machinery at works New York Shipbuilding Company.

Lieut. Comdr. L. D. Milner, detached duty Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Raleigh for duty in charge of steam engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. M. A. Anderson, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Albany, duty in charge of steam engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, detached command Hist. Feb. 20, etc.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty on Independence, in connection with crew of Bennington, and duty on board that vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Ensign D. C. Hanrahan, to Independence, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., in connection with crew of Bennington, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Chap. G. L. Bayard, to Chicago.

FEB. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Peters, detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hogg, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Feb. 20; to the Wabash Navy Yard, Boston, in connection with crew of Nevada, and duty on board vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. A. M. Cook, detached duty with torpedo boats, Norfolk, Feb. 16; to the Wabash Navy Yard, Boston, in connection with crew of Nevada, and duty in charge of engineering department of vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. E. L. Beach, detached Naval Academy, Feb. 16; to the Wabash Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., in connection with crew of Nevada, and duty on board vessel.

Lieut. S. M. Strite, detached Mohican; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.

Lieut. C. C. Fewel, to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton (retired), detached from special duty in connection with the Stranger.

P. A. Paym. D. Tiffany, detached Nina; to Bainbridge for duty as pay officer torpedo boat flotilla.

Paym. Clk. A. S. Porter, detached Nina; to Bainbridge.

Chap. H. W. Jones, detached Minneapolis, at Navy Yard, League Island, Feb. 17; to Monongahela.

Gun. P. Hill, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Feb. 16; to the Wabash, Boston, in connection with crew of Nevada, and duty on board when commissioned.

Carp. A. Hurke, detached Navy Yard, League; to Puritan, Feb. 21.

Carp. B. D. Pender, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk, for duty in Department of Construction and Repair.

Carp. A. L. Sundquist, detached Puritan; to Navy Yard, League Island, duty in Department of Construction and Repair.

Naval Constr. E. Snow, detached duty in connection with repair of vessels at Hong Kong, China; to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 5.—3d Lieut. T. N. Brown, detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.; to report on Feb. 15 to the commandant, Navy Yard, New York, as the officer detailed to command the Marine Guard of the U.S.S. Raleigh.

Capt. S. D. Butler, detached from the U.S.R.S. Minneapolis, Feb. 10.

FEB. 7.—Col. R. L. Meade, detached on Feb. 15 from the Marine Barracks, New York; to report on Feb. 26 to the commandant, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to command the Marine Barracks there.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spicer, detached Feb. 17 from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to report on Feb. 20 to the commandant, Navy Yard, New York, to command the Marine Barracks there.

FEB. 9.—Col. F. H. Harrington, detached on Feb. 25 from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; to proceed to Manila, P.I., in the Army transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 28, and, upon arrival, report to the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Station, to command the Marine Brigade in the Philippine Islands.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 6.—Capt. M. A. Healy, directed to resume duties on the Thetis.

Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins, directed to proceed to New York City on official business.

First Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton, granted thirty days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. H. K. Spencer, from the Perry to the Golden Gate.

Chief Engr. L. T. Jones, from the Golden Gate to the Thetis.

Second Asst. Engr. J. W. Glover, from the Grant to the Perry.

FEB. 8.—Capt. Russell Glover, directed to report at the Department.

FEB. 11.—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, granted five days' sick leave.

Surg. R. N. Hawley, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore, granted seven days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.

Capt. M. A. Healy, W. E. Reynolds and Russell Glover registered at the Department recently.

The revenue cutter Seminole left Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, for a trip eastward on her way to the bay of Islands, which lies on the west coast of Newfoundland and is about 600 miles distant from Boston. The Seminole put into Liverpool, N.S., Thursday, Feb. 5, for a harbor. The object of the voyage was to rescue from the ice floes a fleet of seven or eight Gloucester schooners engaged in the winter herring fishery, which have been imprisoned for a couple of weeks.

The Nova Scotian brigantine Venturer, thirty days from Trinidad with a cargo of coconuts, had all her sails blown from the bolt ropes or torn to ribbons in a northwesterly gale on Feb. 4 off Fire Island. She was seen by the revenue cutter Gresham, Captain Walker, who got a hawser to the brigantine and brought her into port.

The following nominations for promotion were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 9: 1st Lieut. William E. Reynolds, to be a captain, to succeed George H. Gooding, retired. 3d Lieut. Charles E. Johnston, to be a first lieutenant, to succeed William E. Reynolds, promoted. 3d Lieut. Joseph H. Crozier, to be a second lieutenant, to succeed Charles E. Johnston, promoted.

The Navy Department is in a quandry over the matter of obtaining rear admirals to command the various navy yards in the country and, at the same time, to have the necessary number at sea in command of the squadrons and naval stations. The recent death of Rear Admiral Frank Wildes made no vacancy in the grade of rear admiral, as he was an extra number in his grade. At the present time there is no officer assigned to relieve Rear Admiral Yates Stirling as commandant of the Bremerton Navy Yard; neither is there any officer with the rank of rear admiral available for assignment as commandant of the important League Island Navy Yard, from which Admiral Sands is to be relieved to take command of the Coast Squadron. The Secretary of the Navy has about decided that it will be necessary to place senior captains at these two stations. Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, at present the chief intelligence officer of the Navy, has been mentioned as a possibility for the command of the Bremerton Navy Yard, and either Captain Barrington or Captain Cook is eligible for assignment to the command of the League Island Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon General, U.S.N., has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy heartily approving the proposed Army and Navy General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., for the treatment of tuberculosis patients of both Services, and suggesting that it be governed by the same rules governing the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. In view of the fact that the Government has established at Fort Bayard a hospital for the care of those of the Army afflicted with tuberculosis, Admiral Rixey remarks that "it does not seem right that the sick of the Navy should not have all the advantages which are given to the sick of the Army, or that their admission to the sanitarium should be by courtesy or to fill vacancies which the Army does not need."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Feb. 9, 1903.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Sheridan sailed on Feb. 6 for San Francisco, Cal., with 404 enlisted men of the Marine Corps, 213 discharged soldiers, 43 sick, 7 insane and 456 casuals.

OUR BEST SAFEGUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For many years before the Spanish war the Philippine insurrection, and the Chinese expedition, watchful officers of both Services made loud calls for smokeless powder, a magazine rifle, quick firing field artillery, and other things suddenly found lacking in 1898. The need of a rapid increase of our Navy to thirty battleships, forty effective cruisers, and the careful training of 500 extra young officers, is the vital issue of the day! We have an object lesson before us to-day as to Captain Mahan's axioms as to the efficacy of sea power. Our surest, our only road to an abiding peace is a rapid increase of the vessels and personnel of our Navy. All men of experience know that effective modern naval officers can not be improvised from brave and experienced merchant navigators,—patriotic though they are! It is not a question of caste, but one of an effective professional training. England came out of the Napoleonic wars with an added debt of fifty millions, but, by capture, building and training, with an invincible navy! It has saved her a thousand million since. France had a Napoleonic debt of two hundred millions, but it gave Louis XVIII that veteran army which in Spain and Algiers held up her honor.

We have, (on principle), expended six hundred million dollars in connection with Cuba and the Philippines. One hundred and eighty millions are soon to be disbursed upon the Isthmian canal. Without the creation of a timely and comprehensive program, to appropriate one hundred millions to the stiffening of our Navy within five years—and the due provision of both men and officers—we may and will see the day when we can neither protect the canal, uphold our rights in the Antilles, or defend our commerce and the Philippines together with the new Pacific cable, and our scattered islands. In an age when our creation of values seems magical—let it not be forgotten that neither Congress, the plutocrats, the Administration, nor the politicians, have a right to bequeath to the men of fifteen years hence, a condition of helplessness, before an active and aggressive enemy who will not fail to appear. This hundred millions will give us the dignified shield to our honor without which neither our commerce nor possessions will be secure. Both Services have done their duty, and have sounded the warning note!

RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE.

SABRE AND BAYONET.

Fort Keogh, Mont., Jan. 27, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the old controversy as to whether or not a sabre is of any use seems to be breaking forth again, let a youngster have a little space for his views. In my opinion, a strongly built, well-balanced sabre, with a keen edge, is a very valuable weapon, and should be carried by all officers and mounted men for work at close quarters when the revolver is empty. I think that several officers and men who have faced Filipino bolomen with empty revolvers would have given a year's pay for the weapon described above.

The sabre is necessarily for close quarters, and should be made and carried so as to be of service when needed. When a man is hard pushed in a hand-to-hand fight, he wants a cutting weapon; if he runs an enemy through he will very likely be killed or captured before he can free his point; but any person who has tried to cut anything with our sabre as it is issued and ordinarily carried, will realize that as a cutting weapon it is a distinct failure.

Every officer should, of course, be armed with a large caliber revolver or pistol carried on a lanyard; and he should also carry a keen, reliable sabre, of his own selection, in a leather (or wooden, leather-covered) scabbard, hung so that it can be quickly drawn. It should have a finger loop for security.

Of all the sabres I have seen used in open service during my short experience, I have yet to see one serviceably built. Take any one of them and strike a dozen hard blows against a post or block, it will be loose at the hilt and consequently wobbly. And if you strike very hard with the average blade you will break it in two—they are made for looks and convenience, not for service.

No sabre can be kept sharp if carried in a metal scabbard, and if we must so carry our blades, then we might as well do without them. But a keen blade and a stout arm are a grand combination for a hand-to-hand fight, and given them, we will not hear of a man hard-pressed by the enemy, but cutting his way through their forces to life and liberty and glory.

CHAS. A. ROMEYN,
1st Lieutenant, 13th Cavalry.

CAVALRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY POSTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In these days of reorganization and change, when venerable old customs and moss-grown practices are being washed into oblivion by the stream of modern ideas that has been playing on all departments of the Army for some time past, it is strange that nothing has been done to correct the system found in existence at Cavalry posts where Light Artillery are stationed. Of course I speak from the standpoint of a Cavalry officer, but from my intercourse with Artillery officers, with whom I have served, I have come to the conclusion that few of them feel comfortable under the present order of things.

Take my present station as an example. About one-third of the strength of the garrison is Artillery. The post is large, requiring a tremendous amount of enlisted labor to run it. It is in a climate where, on account of the cold, drill has to be suspended for about five months of the year. The Cavalry organizations have each about sixty-five horses to care for with about forty-five men each to do it; while the Artillery organizations have each about a hundred and ten horses, with about a hundred men each to care for them. They draw their supplies from the post quartermaster, rations from the post commissary, their bread from the post bakery, and depend for their security upon the post guard, thus enjoying the benefits of a well-kept post, use of our corral wagons, our carpenter shop and target range, and yet they are not required to furnish a single man of all the enlisted detail required to run all those departments. Is this fair? Is it just to the enlisted men of the Cavalry? I know from personal experience that there is no stronger factor in breeding discontent among cavalrymen than this system.

If light batteries are to be run as independent and separate organizations in Cavalry posts, why not make them such? Why not require them to do their own work

and take care of their own supplies? If Cavalry and Light Artillery must serve together, give each independence, or else let each do a fair share of the post work.

CAVALRY.

LINEAL RANK OF LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present arrangement of lieutenants as found in the Army Register is not according to the justice Lieutenants Dougherty and Bernard are fighting for. There are scores of such cases, to say nothing of dozens of men appointed to first lieutenants of Artillery from civil life, appointed over men who had ground out four years' of hard, patient work at West Point, and who had one or two years' commissioned service already to their credit.

I came from the ranks. Take my case as an example. I was commissioned in the latter part of July, 1901. Lieutenant Hunsaker was commissioned in February of the following year, or about seven months later, yet he ranks me by about seventy files. I have seven or eight months more commissioned service than he has, yet he is about three or four years in advance of me. Another officer was commissioned two days after me, yet he is some thirty or forty files ahead of me. These men may have stood higher in their examination than I, yet who can say? They got a superficial quiz in the Philippines, while for almost ten days I sweated answering questions that would stun a Yale professor. There was nothing in common, nothing uniform about the examinations. The only safe, and the only just criterion on which to base our standing is the date of actual appointment; not the date of vacancy filled nor date of acceptance either. If Feb. 2 is taken as date of appointment of commission in all cases, and examination the basis of determining rank, a man who flunked the examination in spring of 1901, might have studied another year, taken the examination in spring of 1902, made a higher percentage than me who had succeeded where he had failed the year before, gotten his commission and ranked those men who had a year's commissioned service more than he. So also with date of acceptance. A man might have been appointed on July 1, and because of his being on some detached duty, in the field, on furlough, or sick, he may have been unable to signify his acceptance for eight or ten days. Another man appointed ten days later who accepted immediately might have thereby gained a dozen numbers. The only safe and the only just basis is the date of actual appointment to the Army.

ONE OF THEM.

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Without entering into a discussion of the relative merits of the different branches of the post non-commissioned staff, I wish to call attention to the position of the electrician sergeants of the Army.

The proposed creation of the grade of master electrician is a very commendable idea. In the study and practical application of things electrical there is a certain fascination which is in itself a further incentive to deeper study and exploration, and which in time will teach the Army electrician that his services can be used elsewhere at a decided increase in pay. This he is already learning and the graduates of the Department of Electricity are drifting away from the Army, and taking up the routine of work in civil life. Can we imagine these to be the least informed?

Give the Army electrician more pay and a higher status; make him feel that in his chosen vocation he is better in the Army than out of it; place before him the ladder of competitive merit, and if he be worthy of his calling he will forge ahead and to stay. The day will come when the Army will need electricians who are masters in every sense of the word, and as there is no school like that of experience it is earnestly desired that the electrician sergeants be given a chance to prove themselves worthy of a higher confidence from their superiors, and a desire for something better financially and officially.

W. F. S.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 12, 1903.

On Tuesday last Mrs. Poindexter gave a birthday party to her little nephew, Brason Woods. It was a joyous occasion and the little tots will never enjoy a party more, for in the majority of cases it was their first. Lieutenant Poindexter is spending a leave at his home in Virginia before leaving for his new station in California.

The Fort Monroe Card Club held its weekly meeting on Monday at Mrs. Hubbard's home. Mrs. Pence was the prize winner. Mrs. Erwin, of Washington, D.C., is guest of Mrs. Russell P. Reeder. Miss Dottie Deems, daughter of Capt. Clarence Deems, A.C., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Stanley D. Embick. Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Weitzel after a delightful visit to their brother, Lieut. John T. Geary, A.C., have returned to their homes in Kentucky. Miss Page, of Princess Anne, Va., is the guest of her brother, Dr. Henry Page. This is Miss Page's second visit, and she is welcomed back by her many friends. Miss Burbank, daughter of Col. James H. Burbank, retired, is the guest of Mrs. Morrell M. Mills.

Mrs. LeVert Coleman has received the sad news of the death of her brother, Mr. Fletcher, of Huntsville, Ala. On Friday evening a domino party was given in the Administration Building. It was the greatest success of the season, for the flippancy that comes with wearing a mask is always delightful. The hall was well filled, for the dance was not only well attended by the garrison, but by a large party of officers and ladies from the Norfolk Navy Yard. The committee deserve much praise for the manner in which this affair was conducted. A supper was served at midnight.

Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., received a telegram from California saying that his father had been shot by an employee and was dangerously wounded. As soon as a leave could be secured Lieutenant Lloyd left to join his father.

Lieut. Howard L. Martin gave a farewell supper at the club on Saturday evening to a number of his batchelor friends.

Miss Totten is visiting friends in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis received the news of the death of

her nephew on Monday, and for this reason will not participate in the gayeties for awhile.

On Saturday evening Lieut. Edward Hill gave one of the handsomest champagne suppers ever given at the Fort Monroe Club. The table was artistically arranged; the piece de resistance in floral effects was of American beauties; at one end of the table was a miniature field piece, at the other was the limber, which made a military effect that was most pleasing. Mr. Hill's guests were Miss Cooke, Miss Elkins, Miss Gibson, Miss Lucy Brown, Miss Lois Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lieutenants Ellis, McMillan, Gallup, Cooke and Hill.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 11, 1903.

The third class of midshipmen has voluntarily signified to the Superintendent that its members will abstain from every form of hazing, and the restrictions which have been upon the class since Saturday have been removed. The result is more gratifying because the midshipmen themselves were brought to see that the cessation of the practice of hazing in every form was the proper and right course.

The present action of the third class, following the efforts of the Superintendent, has made it impossible for any form of molestation of under classmen to exist unless the midshipmen break their word of honor. Captain Brownson is satisfied that nothing of the kind will occur, and he says that hazing in any form shall not occur during his superintendency. The result achieved to-day crowns the work which Captain Brownson has been quietly carrying on for the last five weeks, or ever since the fight in which Midshipman Robert H. Pearson had his jaw broken in a fight over a class matter. Captain Brownson complimented the class highly upon its stand, and stated publicly that he had the highest regard for the motives which actuated it in taking the position it did. The theory has been advanced for several years that there is no hazing at the Academy, only "running," which according to the midshipmen is not brutal in any case. The incident of the fight in which Midshipman Pearson had his jaw broken, and other affairs which have become known lately, showed that if there has been a change of name, there has been no essential change in the practices. It was upon this point that the disagreement arose between the Superintendent and the midshipmen. The class were willing to go on record as opposed to hazing in any brutal form, themselves to be the judges of what constitutes brutality, but the superintendent put his demands upon them in such shape that they must, if they acceded to them, desist entirely from molesting or in any way, interfering with the under classmen or unquestionably violate their word of honor.

The resignation of Midshipman Pearson, of the Naval Academy, has been approved and he has been granted a leave of absence of two weeks. He left for his home in Concord, N.H., to-day.

The Naval Academy authorities have been so much pleased with the success that has attended the use of the gramophone in instructing midshipmen of the Fourth Class in Spanish and French languages, that this apparatus, with the phonograph, will be supplied to three of the classes, now being instructed in these two languages. The experiment, which was the first tried as an adjunct of education in any institution of learning, began last October with the Fourth Class, the latest to enter the Naval Academy. The lesson of the day, beside being in the books, is reproduced on cylinders and a machine placed in each room for the use of two midshipmen. The articulation, accent and pronunciation without variableness is given to the midshipmen as often as he needs it to acquire the sounds. Not only has it aided the progress of studies, but it has been such a time saver that it has enabled the authorities to restore to its former standing the studies of the Academy French, which had been reduced, under the proposed three years' course, to a second place in the curriculum of the Academy.

The candidates for midshipmen here have received an unexpected honor, by being invited by Captain Rodgers, of the Boat Crew, to come into the Academy and practice for the second and third crews of the Academy. The loss of the graduating class has reduced material so much that the candidates for the first time, have been asked to lend a hand, which they will gladly do.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, lunched with Captain Brownson, Feb. 10, returning on the afternoon train for Washington. Captain DeChair, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, took dinner that evening with the Superintendent and remained over night at the residence of the Superintendent.

FORT McPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Feb. 10, 1903.

Major and Mrs. W. W. Gray had another of their charming card parties on Wednesday night, in honor of Miss Nesbet. Many from Atlanta and the garrison attended. The following night Mrs. John Newton had two tables of euchre for ladies. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and delicious refreshments and handsome prizes at the end of several hours' playing.

Mrs. W. C. Bennett complimented Miss Marie Nesbet, Mrs. Gray's attractive guest from Savannah, with a large card party on Friday afternoon. The weather was most unpropitious, which made the gathering of the ladies all the more agreeable. Mrs. Price was the winner of a choice water-color by Mrs. Bennett, and Mrs. Humphrey of a book. Friday night the regular garrison card club met with Lieutenant and Mrs. Roach. The usual good time was enjoyed by all, and Lieutenant and Mrs. White were lucky in carrying off two beautiful prizes, a vase and silver-mounted patent cork screw.

The Atlanta Journal describes the hop of Saturday without adding particularly that many attending from Atlanta had most enthusiastic words of praise for the dashing music lead by Mr. Kline. The Journal says of the hops: "They are proving very enjoyable affairs, with everything to make them so—charming hosts, a congenial company of guests, fine music, a good food and added to all this the unmistakable charm of brass buttons. Among those enjoying the dance were the Misses Calhoun, Newman, Peck, Schofield, Porter, Johnson, Woodward, Cay, Taylor, Werner, Wilby, Phillips, Wood, Colhoun; Messrs. Dorsey, Connally, Huff, Angier, Slicer, Cox, Steward, Captain Mullan, Captain Balzell, Lieutenants Hearn, Rucker, Boswell, Rideau, Linch, Winship, Shean and Hayes; Dr. Siler, Captain and Mrs. Bennett, Captain and Mrs. Buck, Lieutenant and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Go-

frey, Captain and Mrs. James O'Neill. Messrs. L. Werner, Halman, Sims, R. S. Rust, jr.

The bachelors have a busy week ahead, socially and with the young ladies' valentine party, the annual german given by the nicest girls of Atlanta at the Capital City Club Ball Room, and the "O'clock german" at the Kimball House, the third of the series, with the regular Saturday night hop at the post hall, to say nothing of their numerous attendance at card and other functions in Atlanta.

PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, 1903.

Major Oliver E. Wood, Coast Art., Military Attaché at Tokio, Japan, is in San Francisco en route to his station in Japan.

Several young ladies from San Francisco, Oakland and Mills College visited Miss Grace R. Perry on Alcatraz Island on Friday evening, and an informal hop was the result.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan and Paym. R. T. M. Bell, U.S.N., are at the Occidental. At three o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 4, Admiral Casey turned over the command of the Pacific Squadron to Rear Admiral Henry Glass, who has orders to take the Squadron to Honduras.

Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th Inf., assumed command at Alcatraz Island Thursday morning, Feb. 5, relieving Major Bernard A. Byrne, 13th Inf., who goes to New York City on recruiting duty.

Mrs. Henry Glass, wife of Admiral Glass, was the guest of honor at an informal tea given by Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, Lieut. Edward E. Capehart and Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy on board of the United States cruiser New York on Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, O.D., has been relieved from duty at the Benicia Arsenal.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon were delightfully entertained at Mare Island Navy Yard on the first of the week.

Lieut. Emery T. Smith, th Inf., left for the east to join his regiment on Wednesday evening. Mrs. W. H. Smith gave a dinner to a number of the lieutenant's friends on Tuesday evening.

On board the cruiser New York there was a merry gathering Monday evening, Feb. 2, when Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy gave a dinner to several young ladies of San Francisco and the junior officers of the ship.

The different organizations at the Presidio are competing with each other to see who will give the most brilliant hops this winter. It is certainly very delightful for those who have been favored with invitations.

A jolly smoker was given by the crew the New York on Tuesday evening. Chaplain Chadwick was sire of the jinks. The ship's orchestra furnished the music. Capt. W. G. Leale, of the Carolina, told stories, and with solo singing and boxing bouts a delightful evening was passed.

To the music of a military band and the loud hurrahs of 1,000 men the large transport Thomas started for her long trip to Manila last Saturday noon. The Thomas carried four companies of Coast Artillery, three batteries of Field Artillery and 309 men of the Marine Corps. Among the passengers was Col. William H. Baldwin, for the past six years purchasing commissary at San Francisco.

Many regrets are heard that we are so soon to lose Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, as Department commander, but all rejoice that Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur is coming to the Department.

Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th I. f., has returned from his trip to Monterey.

Lieut. John O'Neil, 60th Co., Coast Art., has been detailed for duty at Point Bonita to prepare the emplacements for the mounting of the new 12-inch gun that recently arrived from the east.

Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 29th Inf., has reported for duty with the casual detachment. Lieut. Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf., is on temporary duty at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, waiting for transportation to the Philippines. Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 13th Inf., Discharge Camp, Angel Island, has just taken advantage of a leave of absence.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., will go to Washington on Saturday, with thirteen insane soldiers from the general hospital.

A large number of recruits were assigned to the various companies of Coast Artillery on Wednesday afternoon.

FORT GRANT.

Fort Grant, A.T., Feb. 2, 1903.

A very pretty wedding took place at the quarters of Dr. Flagg, Surgeon, U.S.A., on Jan. 17, when Chaplain Granville tied the happy knot for Lieut. J. M. Jewell, 14th Cav., and Miss Margaret Flagg, niece of Dr. Flagg. The house was beautifully decorated with Cavalry colors, and the places at the wedding supper table were indicated by emblems of the officer's rank and command. The 14th Cavalry orchestra played the wedding march from Lohengrin. It was a pretty idea that prompted all the officers' wives attending (none of whom has celebrated her wooden wedding) to wear their bridal dresses. After the supper the bride and groom made their escape amid happy and best wishes and showers of rice.

Our garrison feels deeply the loss of Dr. and Mrs. Flagg, who left the post Jan. 20 for the Philippines. All of us hope that we may be so fortunate as to have them with us when we land there next fall.

Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., reported for duty with the 14th at this post to await the return of his troop, which should arrive from the Philippine Islands about July 1.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Lebo returned from a two weeks' visit to her home in Albuquerque. The train which she quitted at Willcox, was wrecked a few miles farther on by the east bound flyer. Reports have it, at present, that forty were killed. This is undoubtedly greatly exaggerated. We feel that Mrs. Lebo had a narrow escape. Frederick Remington and his wife have been the guests of Colonel Lebo the past week.

Thursday Mrs. Howard entertained Colonel and Mrs. Lebo and their guests. Friday afternoon the post enjoyed in an elaborate tea given by Miss Reeves. The same evening Mrs. Smedberg gave a progressive dinner. Covers were laid for eighteen. The four tables were tastefully decorated in the Service colors; two in Cavalry yellow, one in light blue, and one in red. At the end of each course on a signal from the hostess the gentlemen "progressed." All were delighted with the opportunity of dining with each lady in the room. In the evening

a ball was given in honor of Lieutenant Jewell and bride.

Saturday, Lieut. J. F. McKinley reported for duty. He is assigned to troop K.

Saturday afternoon a most delightful buffet luncheon was given to all the post by Mrs. Drake. The weather being mild the refreshments were served on the porch which was appropriately decorated with flags and Indian rugs. The band dispensed sweet strains of music during the luncheon and all reported a jolly time.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 9, 1903.

2d Lieut. Edward Canfield, jr., F.A., was in Kansas City last week.

Miss Adams, daughter of Capt. Granger Adams, accompanied by her aunt, left last week for New York City for an extended visit.

The infant son of Hospital Steward and Mrs. Burns, who is on Philippine service, died at Junction City, Kansas, Feb. 6.

Captain McNeil, F.A., has succeeded Lieutenant Canfield as summary court officer of the Artillery sub-post and will from now on hand out various sized packages, according to the merits of the case.

Regimental Q. M. Sergt. John R. Malsbury, 4th Cav., recently discharged, has re-enlisted, despite several good offers to try civilian life.

Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained at supper after the officers' usual weekly hop on Friday night, Feb. 6.

The horse hospital at this post is shortly to be supplied with an operating table and ambulance.

The 9th Artillery Band will appear at Lindsborg, Kas., in connection with the giving of the "Messiah" by the Swedish College at that place. The rendition of this oratorio by the Swedish Singing Society of this college is a yearly event, and attracts no little attention within a radius of 200 miles, the railroads making special rates for the occasion, consequently the Artillery band may be pardoned if they swell up a trifle over the engagement.

In line with the many improvements lately inaugurated under the new regime in the post exchange, is the overhead system of cash carriers.

The command was paid by Captain Graham on the 7th instant. The post exchange was open for business on Sunday, the day following, in consequence, and did a rushing business.

Sergt. William A. Tabor, U.S.A., was granted a two days' pass to visit Kansas City on Saturday, and since that time has not been heard from. The theory has been advanced that he met with foul play. Again it is asserted that he was considerably short in his "cash on hand," and some talk about missing checks has become current. The exact condition of his accounts will not be known until the board consisting of Captains Cress, Barnum and March makes its report. If Sergeant Tabor does not return within the ten days, as prescribed by Army Regulations, he will be dropped as a deserter.

The plans, as contemplated, for the conversion of the mess hall into a post gymnasium and exchange building, will make that structure a model of its kind. A running track will encircle the hall. In the basement a large swimming pool will be placed, as well as shower baths. The portion of the building now occupied as a kitchen, bakery and engine room, will be so remodeled that the post exchange may occupy it with comfort. The post reading room will be located there as well, in order to centralize these conveniences.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1903.

The stormy weather of the past week had little or no effect upon the social life of the garrison, and many and varied have been the events of more or less general interest which have transpired. The regular meetings of the Reading and Card Clubs were held as usual, the Card Club was entertained last week by Mrs. Larned, this week by Mrs. Fieberger. A very interesting paper entitled, "A Woman of the Fifteenth Century," was read by Mrs. Fieberger at the meeting of the Reading Club, on Thursday afternoon of last week.

On Saturday afternoon the Cavalry detachment gave a fine exhibition of horsemanship, which was witnessed by an appreciative crowd of spectators. Many and varied were the entertainments of the evening. In the gymnasium the Blacks and the Whites again competed for honors in basket ball. An interesting fencing bout alternated with the basket ball competition. The visitors being the team from the New York Athletic Club. At the same time a cadet hop was in progress in Cullum Hall.

Despite the stormy weather earlier in the day, the night was bright, and the chapel was filled to overflowing on Sunday evening. Attired in his native costume, Dr. Rosedale, a native of Mt. Zion, Jerusalem, held the large congregation at attention throughout his discourse on the customs of the Orient, with particular reference to those prevailing at the time of Christ. The address was concluded with specimens of Oriental music. The daughter of Dr. Rosedale, attired in the costumes of a Jewish maiden, sang several solos and joined her father in songs in Hebrew, Aramaic and English.

The remainder of the present month will be marked by many interesting features. The 100th night hop will be given on the 14th, Saturday of the present week. The 100th night entertainment will follow on the 21st. An entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society will be given in Cullum on the 20th and on the 28th, and a piano recital will be given by Messrs. William C. Rehm and Constantine von Sternberg, the former from New York, the latter from Philadelphia.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 10, 1903.

Mr. C. F. Hutchinson, of Chelsea, Mass., visited Lieutenant Garity a few days last week. Mrs. Francis McEnhill has left for an extended visit to her parents, Sacket Harbor, New York. Misses Katherine Tyner and Teresa Hirschl, of Chicago, have returned home after a visit to Lieutenant Tyner and his mother.

Temporary stables for a troop of Cavalry and a battery of Artillery have been finished and drills have commenced in the riding hall. On account of these drills the officers' school is held from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock in the forenoon instead of from 1 to 3 o'clock p.m.

Veterinary Surg. W. R. Grutzman, 2d Cav., has been

transferred to the 15th Cavalry, in the Philippines, and left yesterday to join his regiment.

Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., has reported at this post for examination for promotion. Major Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., is here as a member of his board.

The worst blizzard of the year struck this place last Sunday and nine inches of snow fell.

Corp. B. C. Carr, Troop I, 2d Cav., died in the post hospital on the second instant from brain trouble. His home was in Scranton, Pa., and his remains were shipped to his parents at that place.

A new metallic telephone system is being put in to replace the old ground return system.

The Euchre party at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Dimmick last Thursday evening was a most enjoyable affair. Most of the officers and ladies of the post attended. The prizes were won by Captain Conklin, Mrs. Winn and Lieutenant Mumma. Refreshments were served.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 31, 1903.

Mrs. Corcoran, wife of Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Hague, in El Paso, during her husband's absence in the Philippines, whither he has recently been ordered.

A little daughter arrived at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Ballou on Jan. 19.

Mrs. Blanco, wife of Col. Jacobo Blanco, of the Mexican army, who is stationed in El Paso in charge of the boundary commission, is slowly recovering from the injuries received recently from being thrown from her carriage in a runaway.

Consul W. Mills, of Chihuahua, Mexico, a brother of Gen. Anson Mills, was a recent visitor to El Paso.

Gen. Rafael Izabel, of the Mexican army, and Governor of the State of Sonora, with his family, were the guests of Consul Mallen, of El Paso, last week.

Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., has been granted another month's leave on surgeons certificate of disability.

Mrs. Robert Campbell, of El Paso, gave a large reception last week complimentary to Mrs. Harry L. Haskell and her two guests, Miss Isabel Smith, of New York, and Miss Emma McGann, of Charleston, S.C. Miss Isabel Smith has been visiting at the post for the last six weeks, and left Jan. 30 for Kansas City, where she will meet her parents.

Lieut. John S. Hamilton, 12th Inf., who was recently thrown from his horse, receiving painful though not serious injuries, is approaching complete recovery.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Feb. 9, 1903.

The Ladies Card Club of the post gave a card party at the residence of Mrs. Frederick V. Krug on Thursday, Feb. 5. Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge gave a small dinner Thursday evening. The guests were Miss Elizabeth C. Scott, of Columbus, Miss M. B. Beck and Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr. Friday evening the officers of the post gave a very enjoyable hop. There was a very large attendance.

Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf., has returned from New York, where he had taken recruits, and Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., returned from Fort Snelling, Minn., where he had also taken recruits.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, was the occasion of a very pleasant informal "at home" given by Lieutenants Baskette, Dockery, Stone, Everington, Burr and Ewell, and Mrs. Mabry and Fisher. The entire club building, including the several bachelor apartments was thrown open to the guests. The popularity of the pool room, with its pool, billiard and ping pong tables, was established early in the evening, and even after dancing commenced it remained a close second. The apartments of those living at the club furnished many cozy corners, and when supper was served these were converted into dining rooms, each one filled with a merry party. The decorations were of such an excellent character as to occasion frequently the regret that they could not be allowed to remain in place. The commanding officer and Mrs. Williams assisted the receiving party, which included Miss Rankin and Miss Clara Kilbourne, of Columbus, and Lieutenant Dockery and Doctor Fisher. There were a great many guests out from town. The bachelors regretted that Lieutenant Everington was compelled to leave with recruits for Fort Snelling upon the eve of the reception.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 9, 1903.

Lieut. J. M. Petty entertained with chafing-dish supper Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at his home at the post. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stacy chaperoned the party, and those present were Misses Dora, Lange, May Doughty, Adele Bartlett, and Lieuts. W. B. Graham, M. C. Cory and J. M. Petty.

A number of society people from the city and post will attend the wedding of Miss Mary Louise Hethrington, of Atchison, Kas., and Lieut. Jerome Gray Pillow, of Fort Logan, Colo., on Saturday, the fourteenth, at the home of the bride's mother.

The post card club met last week with Captain and Mrs. Scherer.

Miss Katharine Poore, of the post, entertained friends last Wednesday evening, Feb. 4, with a seven o'clock dinner in celebration of her twelfth birthday.

The officers and ladies of the post will give a "Bal-Poudre" at Pope Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 20.

The fifth dance of the cotillion club will be given in Turner Hall just previous to the beginning of the Lenten season.

Captain Nesbitt, who is visiting Capt. Wm. H. Simons at Fort Leavenworth, will leave in a few days for San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. J. T. Kerr, of the post, received a new National six-horse power automobile last week and was out on the streets trying it.

A card club is being formed by the young women and bachelor officers at the post, to meet every Tuesday evening.

Lieutenant Myers, of Fort Logan, Colo., is spending a few days with friends in the city. He is en route to the Philippines.

A telegram from Washington was hailed with delight by the citizens of Leavenworth that the Senate had passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a life size statue of Gen. Henry Leavenworth.

Captain and Mrs. Koehler will leave next week for a trip to Mexico and Central America. They will be accompanied by Col. and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth Times.

Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, post commissary, has been

ordered to take an examination for promotion. Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant is a member of the board to assist in conducting the examination.

Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, who is reported to have been lost overboard from the transport *Ibaden*, was a son of Col. Henry Carroll, of Lawrence, who was but lately retired from the Service. He was well known here, where he was a favorite.

Forty recruits from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., are expected here to supply the full quota of the Cavalry squadron. The recruits will be accompanied by Capt. John O'Shea, now at Jefferson Barracks. When they arrive they will be permitted to enter the Infantry or Artillery branch of the Service if they so desire.

The first battalion of Engineers has organized a theatrical company and will start rehearsing soon for their first appearance. 1st Sergeant Reardon, of Co. A, is at the head of the organization. He has quite a reputation in the battalion in that line. It is expected to be a great success.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 5, 1903.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 3d Cav., who has been ill at the post hospital for some time is now convalescing and will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. G. A. Goodale, during the remainder of his stay at Vancouver Barracks.

Mrs. Collins, wife of Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav., will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Van Horn, for the next few months.

Friday last Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell had a number of the young people of the garrison in to supper after the hop.

Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell left Monday for Washington, having been granted a leave to see his father, Senator Mitchell, who it is said was very ill.

Major Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., who has been stationed at Vancouver Barracks only a short time, was joined by Mrs. Chubb on Monday. Lieut. Arthur Cranston will be the guest of Lieut. R. O. Van Horn while the general court-martial is in session.

The news that General Randall is ordered to the Philippines on April 1 has been the cause of universal regret, as it was hoped he would be stationed here for some time to come.

The Whist Club was entertained this week by Mrs. Carl Reichmann. Twenty-seven games were played during the afternoon.

STATE TROOPS.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an article defining a number of important points in the new Militia bill, which have heretofore been in doubt. It is an authoritative statement from the War Department, and will be of general interest to National Guardsmen.

The Oklahoma National Guard is composed of one regiment of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, and one battery, 900 men in all. "We are not as well equipped as the militia of some of the States," writes a correspondent. "owing to the fact that the country is so new, but we are well organized and pride ourselves as being able to make as good a showing as any National Guard in the United States, and with the benefits we will derive from the Dick bill we expect to become one of the very best in the near future, and in case it ever becomes necessary for the President to call us into actual service, we expect to prove our proficiency. Our regiment is very ably commanded by Col. Roy V. Hoffman, of Chandler, Oklahoma."

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces that all Janitors of State armories will have the rank of post ordnance sergeants. They will at all times, when on duty, wear the uniform prescribed.

Figures of merit of drill attendance for the month of December, 1902, of the several organizations of the Connecticut National Guard, are as follows: 1st Infantry, 90.25; 2d Infantry, 92.47; 3d Infantry, 80.45; 4th Infantry, 86.29; Signal Corps, 93.51; Machine Gun Battery, 93.87; Separate Co., 91.18; Battery A, 87.33; 1st Co., Coast Art., 93.34; 2d Co., Coast Art., 80.34; Troop A, 94.36; Naval Battalion, 85.25.

Co. G, of the 23d New York, will hold a dance and vaudeville entertainment on Feb. 17. Co. I will hold a dance and euchre on Feb. 27. Capt. F. A. Martin, recently elected in the latter company, has passed his examination, and also Capt. W. T. Mynotte, recently elected in Co. C.

A splendid showing was made by the 23d N.Y. at its review by Gen. James McLeer, at the armory on the evening of Feb. 7. The regiment was equalized into twelve commands of sixteen files, and divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Colonel Stokes and Majors Wells and Todd. The regimental formation, under Adjutant Wingate, was in line of masses and was finely executed. General Barnes, colonel of the regiment taking command. During the passage around the lines of General McLeer and staff, the regiment was remarkably steady. With General McLeer were Colonels Britton, Major Case, Major Gulick and Captain Moran. The passage of the regiment was, as a whole, well executed. A regimental drill, which included street riot formation, followed, and this proved a most praiseworthy exhibition. Evening parade in line, in command of Major Todd, concluded the military program. During the last ceremony prizes won in marksmanship were awarded. Cos. E, B and K receiving the brigade prizes for making the highest figure of merit at Creedmoor. Co. E also received the two prizes offered by the officers of the regiment for shooting at Creedmoor. First Sergt. George E. Bryant, of Co. F, for making the highest individual record at Creedmoor, was presented with the Oliver medal. After the presentation of prizes, General McLeer took occasion to refer to the Militia bill. It was a matter of congratulation for this and other States, he declared, that the Militia bill was now a law. Under the new law he said, the status of the National Guard was firmly established, and in the future the peculiar methods of 1898 in the Spanish-American War will be spared. General McLeer referred to the efforts made by the 7th Regiment to go to the Spanish-American War, and said that he believed that the regiment had suffered unjustly. Dancing followed.

The 4th Regiment of New Jersey, Colonel Smith, will parade at its armory in Jersey City on Thursday evening, Feb. 19, for review by Major Gen. F. F. Wanser.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, will review the 8th Regiment, Colonel Jarvis, at its armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 21.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Guard Association, at Albany, N.Y., on Feb. 4, the following officers were elected: President, Major Charles J. Wolf, of the 7th Regiment; first vice-president, Major O. B. Bridgman, Squadron A, second vice-president, Major C. H. Hitchcock, 1st Regiment; treasurer, Major David Wilson, 2d Battery; chaplain, Capt. William N. Dunnell, 22d Regiment. At the afternoon session Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d U.S. Cav., read a paper on "How Best to Utilize the National Guard in Future Wars."

Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Stewart was on Jan. 21 appointed to be adjutant general of Pennsylvania.

In referring to a regimental drill of the 9th N.Y., he witnessed in the armory on Jan. 23, incident to a review, Major General Roe told Colonel Morris that he had never seen in any army by any regiment in New York a better regimental drill than the one he had witnessed

that night by the 9th Regiment. This was a well deserved compliment. It was previously stated by error that General Roe referred to the review.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

In his annual report for 1892 Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, states that Wisconsin's organization is in all respects the same as that of similar forces in the United States Army. Should it therefore again be called into the service of the National Government, no confusion, such as was incident to the muster of State troops during the Spanish-American War, and which was due in part to differences in organization, should arise. It now has clearly all the clothing issued by the Government except shoes, socks, underwear and suspenders. In case of necessity these articles can be quickly procured.

"While Wisconsin has adhered in the main to the competitive system of inspections which has proved of so much value," says General Boardman, "it has been found necessary in the past two years to modify this system in some respects. The competitive markings have always been made by an officer of the United States Army that no question might arise of the presence of prejudice or favoritism or the ability of the officer to decide disputed points. The inspections for the past two years have been conducted by Capt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf. U.S.A., whose manifest fairness and ability has made his work very satisfactory to all, and whose advice and judgment, experience and suggestions have made his services of the utmost value to the entire Guard."

In concluding his report General Boardman says: "While from the nature of the conditions under which it exists and works, it can never equal the regular establishment, to-day it approaches closer to it in organization, equipment, instruction and discipline than ever before. It is a businesslike organization, ready for prompt response to any call for service, and in such condition that steady advancement about Washington, D.C., to year. Interest in the work on the part of officers and men does not flag. Their enthusiasm runs as high as ever; at the same time more effort, more hard work and more exacting demands have been made upon them each year. Officers have been learning that indiscriminate criticism, arguments over orders, and airing of imaginary grievances are not conducive to discipline or to the welfare of the organization, and little, if any, of it is now heard. The entire force is rapidly learning that the Regular Army is the only guide. Its way should be Wisconsin's way. Touch of elbow with the good fellowship and enthusiasm that has always been characteristic of the Wisconsin National Guard can have but one result, and that result is success. The results of the past two years of work are due to the judgment and liberality of the Commander-in-Chief, to the personnel of the departments, and more than all, to the painstaking, self-sacrificing efforts of the officers and men."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise replies at any given date.

N. R. E.—The Jefferson Guard at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., is in command of Major E. A. Godwin, U.S.A. It is probable that Capt. Henry Leonard, Marine Corps, will have command of Marine Guard at St. Louis. Address him, headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

F. L. E.—There are National Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ill.; and Danville, Ill. There is a United States Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., for soldiers of the Regular Army. There are also State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

G. C.—There have been one or two cases where men of the Army in the Philippines were punished by the "water cure," but the officer who ordered it was severely punished. The men deserved punishment, but the "water cure" being illegal, the officer was brought to book accordingly.

JUPITER.—All courts-martial or official orders relating to officers of the Army or Navy appear in the Army and Navy Journal. We cannot undertake to look over our files for them, but they are open to you any time you care to examine them.

SATURN.—The Saturn is not entitled to the West Indian medal, because she never participated in any engagement during the war with Spain.

L. T.—Write to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., stating the facts of the case, and that you sent on your discharge and have received no answer. A list of vessels whose crews were awarded the West Indian medals appeared in the Army and Navy Journal some time ago.

N. C. M. asks: Will a National Guard officer be entitled to compliment of salute from enlisted men in the United States Army during the proposed camps to be held under the law of the "Militia Bill" or any other time except when called into actual service of the United States? Answer.—Par. 463 of the Army Regulations says: "Soldiers at all times and in all situation pay the same compliments to officers of the Army, Navy and Marines, to officers of Volunteers and officers of the Militia in the service of the United States, as to officers of their own regiments, corps or arm of the Service. When the Militia troops unite in maneuvers with the Army, the camp will be in command of a Regular Army officer. Militia officers in uniform are invariably saluted by enlisted men of the Army; it is a courtesy which no trained soldier ever neglects. Enlisted men of the Militia likewise salute Regular officers."

A READER.—The first indemnity demand from Germany, from Venezuela, was for some \$5,000,000 interest on the bonds of a railroad built by German capital and guaranteed by Venezuela.

ACE asks: If an officer in the U.S. Army, who, before he joined the service, was in the Guard, may wear the State decoration for small arms practice on the full dress coat, U.S. Army? Answer.—Yes.

F. M.—Army clothing is not sold by the Government to civilians except at public sale when condemned. You might be able to get a pair of shoes through some enlisted man, who could make the purchase for you.

G. G. asks: If the bill retiring officers of the Army who served in the Civil War has become a law? Answer.—Not yet; but it is probable it will pass this session.

J. H.—You will find all information as to target practice, targets, etc., in Small Arms Firing Regulations of the Army, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

J. H. L.—You are entitled to transportation pay to New York.

W. B. You can correct your age without any punishment whatever by making known all the facts to the War Department through the proper channels.

B. C. You will get transportation on a vessel from Manila to San Francisco, and transportation in kind from San Francisco to Chicago.

R. M. D. asks: (1) Would a marine, serving as such in his first enlistment, but who has thirteen years' previous service in the Army, be granted his discharge from the Marine Corps, upon his application therefore, as is done in the case of men of twelve years' service in the

Army? Answer.—No. (2) Does Army service count in Navy? Answer.—Army service does not count towards retirement for a man who re-enlists as a landsman in the Navy.

F. D.—It is not considered likely that another examination of civilians for appointment as second lieutenants, U.S.A., will be held before September next. It is not very probable that the enlisted men who are successful at the preliminary examination this spring will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for instruction prior to final examination.

O. O. D. asks: Can an enlisted man transfer from the Cavalry arm to the Ordnance detachment? Answer.—He can be transferred if his commander and the Chief of Ordnance approve. The pay of enlisted men in the Ordnance detachment varies with the different grades. A discharged soldier cannot enlist as "master at arms" in the Navy. A soldier who is discharged in the Philippine Islands does not get transportation at the rate of three cents per mile from Manila to San Francisco upon re-enlistment over there.

J. L. H. asks: How would an application for a commission in the Philippines (Native) Regiments be properly made? Answer.—All commissions in this regiment are given upon recommendation of commanding officer of the Division of the Philippines. Are there many vacancies in these regiments for second lieutenants? Answer.—Only a few—exact number not known. Only physical examination and good military record are required for a commission in these native regiments.

L. P. McK. writes: I took my first "straight furlough" of one month in July, 1901. Am now on three months' furlough. Do you think I could possibly get another furlough next fall in order that I may attend a medical college, or do you suppose I could be stationed where I could attend one? Answer.—Yes, probably.

P. H. asks: What is the pay of a warrant officer of the Navy after being detached from a ship and sent to a hospital for treatment, etc? Answer.—Warrant officers, when detached from their ship and sent to the hospital for treatment, received what is known as "waiting orders pay." Their pay varies according to the number of years that they have been warrant officers, and also is different for the different grades of warrant officers.

S. T. asks: When the 28th Infantry will return from the Philippines? Answer.—In August of 1903.

W. P.—Service in the Navy does not count for retirement in the Army, and vice versa.

H. L. S.—You must have performed one year's service before you can take an examination for hospital apprentice, first class.

O. C. writes: I enlisted in New York in 1898 and was discharged in March, 1901, and re-enlisted in Manila on May 13, 1901, and I will be discharged in the P.I. again. Will I get transportation from San Francisco to New York or not? Answer.—You will receive transportation on a Government vessel to San Francisco, and from there in kind to New York.

N. M. M.—The standard samples of chevrons are now being manufactured, and the official specifications have not yet been written. For this reason it is impossible to give the information requested.

J. A. S. asks: Whether any orders have been issued in regards to fitting out any of the naval colliers carrying merchant officers and crew that are now laid up in different Navy yards? If not, are there any prospect of orders being issued soon? Answer.—No such orders have been issued.

W. C. S. asks: If another battalion of marines are to be sent to the Philippines in the near future. It seems to be understood that another detachment is to leave some time in March. Answer.—Nothing definite has been decided in this matter.

J. N.—We have not the name or address of the correspondent you refer to.

M. A. G. asks: Is a trial by a summary court-martial of an enlisted man of the U.S. Army by a volunteer officer (a surgeon) legal, as such trial took place in the Philippines in December, 1901, and as there has been a decision rendered that volunteer enlisted men tried by regular officers is not legal, why would it not work both ways? Answer.—Such a trial is perfectly legal. The law does not provide that volunteers shall not try Regulars, but, strange as it may seem, only that Regulars must not sit on courts trying volunteers.

S. C. asks: On what ship was Admiral Cervera during the naval engagement July 3, 1898? Answer.—During the attempt of the Spanish fleet to escape from Santiago, Admiral Cervera made the Almirante Oquendo his flagship, and was on that vessel in the fight.

W. F. S.—Guy H. Hicks, electrician sergeant, U.S.A., was present for duty Dec. 31, 1902, at Fort Pickens, Fla.

G. D.—Allen M. Keegan, private, C, 2d Inf., was present for duty Oct. 31, 1902 (latest), at Manila P.I. Not on any report of death to Feb. 1, 1902.

R. C. W.—William F. Weiss, Q.M. sergeant, I, 26th Inf., was present for duty Oct. 31, 1902 (latest), at Antimonan, P.I. Not on any report of death to Feb. 1, 1902.

B. and B.—Write to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

J. C.—Henry O. Shea, private, G, 21st Inf., re-enlisted April 21, 1902, corporal in prior enlistment. Present for duty Dec. 31, 1902, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

W. H. B.—John J. Bradford, sergeant, A, 9th Inf., was present for duty Dec. 31, 1902, at Fort Niagara, N.Y. By S.O. No. 7, Headquarters Department of the East, Jan. 9, 1903, he is transferred to Co. I, 14th Inf., stationed at Fort Porter, New York.

L. B. S.—Thomas Cox, private, G, 30th Inf. The records show him arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1902, on Crook, and that he reported Dec. 28, 1902, at recruiting office, Dallas, Tex., as absent without leave from General Hospital, Presidio, Cal., since Dec. 19, 1902. Ordered under guard to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Dec. 31, 1902.

W. E. M.—Virgil B. Moore, 1st class private, Signal Corps, was on Oct. 31, 1902, serving at Lingayan, P.I. Not on any report of deaths to Feb. 1, 1902.

C. H. H. C.—Write to the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C., for a circular of information for prisoners desiring to enlist in the Hospital Corps of the Army.

J. P. M.—William Gaines, private, F, 6th Inf., according to the records for November and December, 1902, shows him deserted Oct. 22, 1902, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at large.

P. C. VAN B.—Address "Japan and America," Fulton street, New York City.

D. J. O'C. asks: If there are any vacancies for post quartermaster sergeants, U.S.A.; how many successful applications are on file for appointment; the number of the order governing examination, and if questions to be propounded are furnished to board from the Quartermaster General's Office? Answer.—There are no vacancies not already provided for. No questions can be furnished in advance.

C. S. E. asks: Does the time lost by a man from the date of his discharge to date of re-enlistment count for retirement, provided he re-enlist within the period of three months, or is it totally lost? "A" asserts continuous service counts from date of original enlistment, no matter whether the man stays out one day or the three months. "B" that the time he is out of the Service does not count at all for retirement, and that continuous service begins date of re-enlistment. Which is correct? Example: "C" is enlisted Jan. 25, 1900, is discharged Jan. 25, 1903, re-enlists April 24, 1903. When does his fourth year of continuous service begin? Answer.—"A" is correct, if the man re-enlists within three months.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A.
 District of Porto Rico—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P.R.
 Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.
 Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis.
 Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P.I.
 Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
 Department of Mindanao—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.
 Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
 Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A.
 Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frederick Furst, U.S.A.
 Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
 Department of Dakota—Headquarters, S. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.
 Department of Texas—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
 Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila. Cos. I and K will sail for the Philippines May 1 relieving Cos. G and H, who will proceed to Washington, D.C., for station.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; I, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
 3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
 11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.; Troops A, B, C and D ordered to sail from San Francisco March 1 for Manila.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuaca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
 15th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
2d. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	17th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th. Manila, P.I.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14th. Manila, P.I.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Manila, P.I.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	49th. Ft. Williams, Mo.
2d. Ft. Wright, P.I., N.Y.	50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Getty, S.C.	51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	54th. (Torpedo Co.), Fort Totten, N.Y.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	56th. San Juan, P.R.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
10th. Manila, P.I.	58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	59th. San Juan, P.R.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	60th. Presidio, Cal.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
25th. Manila, P.I.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
27th. Manila, P.I.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
31st. Manila, P.I.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
32d. Ft. Lisum, Alaska.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
36th. Manila, P.I.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	85th. Manila, P.I.
38th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
39th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	

96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	122d. Key West, Fla.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
108th. Manila, P.I.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.	

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
 10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesse, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
 13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich. The regiment is ordered to assemble at San Francisco to sail March 1 for Manila.
 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
 17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
 20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, Fort Brady, Mich.; L and M, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
 21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.
 22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla.; T, Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
 23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 20 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
 26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.; 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

A Berlin despatch of Feb. 4 says: "Emperor William has decided to send the delegation to Washington with the Frederick the Great statue about June 1. Ambassador Tower will go a week or two beforehand, so as to be in Washington to assist in receiving the Emperor's representatives. The State Department recently made inquiries in regard to the size of the statue and what were the proper dimensions for the pedestal, and the Foreign Office has forwarded a drawing of the statue and the pedestal, which are reproductions of the bronze statue standing at the Hermitage, Potsdam, with a statement that the pedestal will be made here and sent with the statue."

D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., the well-known seedsmen, have issued a handsome and useful annual of seeds for all manner of fruits, flowers and vegetables. The annual also gives valuable hints on gardening, is sent free, post-paid, and will be found unusually instructive and interesting.

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PROCEEDINGS OF NAVAL INSTITUTE.

The leading articles of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute for December, 1902, are as follows: "The Maneuvers between the Navy and the Coast Artillery," Major John P. Wissar, U.S.A.; and the following, the authors of which all belong to the Navy: "The Army and Navy Maneuvers as Viewed from Afloat," Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith; "Naval Administration," Rear Admiral S. B. Luce; "How Best to Meet the Navy's Greatest Need," Lieut. J. S. McKean; "Training of Gun Captains," Lieut. Walter S. Turpin; "The Training of Landsmen," Lieut. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp; "The Question of Naval Engineers," Lieut. Comdr. Harry P. Huse; "A Method of Identifying an Observed Star or Planet," suggested by Lieut. G. W. Logan; "Another Graphic Solution in Coast Navigation," Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee; "The Tactics of the Gun," Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. Discussion of the "Signal Question," by the following officers, all of the Navy: Comdr. J. B. Murdock, Lieut. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Mulligan, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleave, Lieut. W. J. Turpin, Comdr. A. P. Niblack. "The Defense of our New Naval Stations," Comdr. E. B. Barry, U.S.N.—Lieut. T. T. Craven; "The Employment of Petty Officers in the Navy," Comdr. Henry McCrea, U.S.N.—Lieut. W. S. Turpin; "Professional Notes," prepared by Lieut. E. L. Beach, U.S.N. The article of Admiral Luce is the continuation of, or supplement to, the one on the same subject by him which appeared June 6, 1888. Its purpose is to emphasize the importance of skill in handling ships and personnel in the aggregate force and to show that the military branch should receive immediate recognition and be admitted into our scheme of naval administration without further loss of time. The Navy Department has always, with a single exception, shown itself unable to perform the work of direction in time of war. The Navy reached its highest point of efficiency and discipline under the board authorized by the Act of 1815. Admiral Luce gives an interesting and instructive account of the attempts to co-ordinate the various branches of naval administration during and after the Civil War, down to the war with Spain, when for the fourth time the Department had to go outside and call to its aid the old Board of Navy Commissioners under another name. "Had the Board of Navy Commissioners," says the Admiral, "come down to us in an unbroken line, Admiral Dewey would not have been left so long in the isolated and trying position in which he found himself after the victory of May 1. On the outbreak of the war he was left three whole days without instruction and until our hand was forced by a British official. Then 'the President indited the despatch to Dewey to proceed to Manila and attack the Spanish naval force assembled there, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation formulating the despatch to which the President added

the word 'destroy,' so that the order was to 'capture or destroy' the Spanish fleet."

Under orders of Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut, the 1st Infantry, Col. E. Schulze, with a machine gun battery and a portion of the Signal Corps, the 2d Infantry, Col. T. H. Sucher, and a machine gun battery, and the 2d Brigade Signal Corps under Lieut. E. H. Hotchkiss, 900 men in all, were ordered on duty on Feb. 1 at Waterbury, to preserve order during a strike of employees of a trolley line in that city. Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard, was ordered to command the troops on duty, and Col. Lucien F. Burpee, retired, and Capt. John Davenport Cheney, retired, were also detailed for active duty in the city of Waterbury. Judging from the daily newspaper accounts the troops appear to have been too lenient with the mob to be very effective. The local public sentiment would appear to have been strongly against them. It is not best to call out the troops unless the extremity is such as to require prompt and decisive action on their part, in which case they should not be hampered by too much consideration for law breakers. A single shot effectively delivered by a trained marksman may be sufficient to teach a mob the danger of insulting and assaulting trained soldiers with arms in their hands.

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BORN.

BALLOU.—At Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 19, 1903, a daughter to the wife of Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 19th U.S. Inf.

BENHAM.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1903, a daughter to Mrs. Fitzhugh C. Benham. Mr. Benham is the son of Col. D. W. Benham, U.S.A., retired.

CLARK.—At Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 26, a son, Wm. F. Jr., to the wife of Capt. Wm. F. Clark, 2d U.S. Cav.

PECK.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 2, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. R. H. Peck, 24th Inf., a son, Robert Halford Peck, Jr.

SORLEY.—At Fort Porter, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1903, to the wife of Capt. L. S. Sorley, 14th Inf., a son, Merrow Egerton.

WIGGINS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28, 1903, to Mrs. Sherman Wallace Wiggins, daughter of Col. P. T. Swaine, U.S.A., retired, a son, Wallace Swaine.

WOODRUFF.—Born Jan. 29, 1903, to Regina Dravo Woodruff, wife of Lieut. H. A. Woodruff, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort Wright, Washington, a son.

WURTSBAUGH.—At San Francisco, Jan. 28, to the wife of Lieut. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., a daughter, Eleanor.

MARRIED.

CORBUSIER-SHEPARD.—At Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 4, 1903, Dr. Harold C. Corbusier to Miss Louise Shepard.

HENDERSON-CROSBY.—At Charleston, West Va., Feb. 12, 1902, Mr. John B. Henderson, Jr., to Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, daughter of Col. John Schuyler Crosby, of New York, formerly an officer of the Regular Army.

TURNER-WEAVER.—At New York City, Feb. 7, 1903, Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 6th U.S. Cav., to Miss Margaret Weaver.

DIED.

CURRY.—At Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Jan. 21, 1903, Contract Surg. Joseph J. Curry, of pneumonia.

HADEN.—At Coccaut Grove, Dade Co., Fla., Jan. 20, 1903, Capt. John J. Haden, U.S.A.

HARTT.—At East Orange, N.J., Jan. 31, 1903, Mrs. Mary I. Hartt, widow of late Naval Constructor Edward Hartt, U.S.N.

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JOHNSON.—At Syracuse, N.Y., on Feb. 1, 1903, suddenly of apoplexy, Mrs. Angie E. Johnson, widow of the late Capt. C. A. Johnson, 14th U.S. Inf., who died Dec. 2, 1893.

PECK.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 2, 1903, Robert Halford Peck, Jr., son of Elizabeth A. and Robert H. Peck.

SCHLEY.—At Frederick, Md., Feb. 1, 1903, Fairfax Schley, M.D., cousin of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., retired.

STINSON.—At Kittery, Me., Feb. 3, 1903, Carpenter J. W. Stinson, U.S.N., retired.

WILDES.—On steamer China, en route to San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6, 1903, Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, U.S.N.

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U.S. Engineer Office Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1903.—Sealed proposals for pier extension at Little Sodus Bay, N.Y., and breakwater extension at Cape Vincent, N.Y., will be received here until 11 a.m., March 5, 1903, and then opened; information furnished on application. T. W. Symons, Major, Engrs.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Two British midshipmen have resigned, to accept lieutenancies in the army.

The uniform of the British army may be said to date from the beginning of the 18th century, though for some time previously scarlet and blue, the blazon of the Royal Standard, had been the colors of the cloth chiefly bought for the Royal troops. The decline in the use of defensive armor rendered the necessity of a uniform more urgent, and scarlet with blue facings was eventually determined on and adopted during the reign of Queen Anne.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times reports that the Japanese are chagrined because England has gone beyond the ranks of Christian potentates to bestow the Garter on the Shah of Persia and has not thus honored her ally of Japan.

Hitherto torpedo practice in the British navy has been confined to the firing of Whitehead torpedoes, fitted with dummy heads in place of war service heads, in order to recover the torpedoes after the completion of the practice. Now, however, the Admiralty have decided, the "Western Morning News" announces, to make the torpedo firing practice more of a reality by approving of a certain number of "live" torpedoes being fired annually on the China, Mediterranean and home sta-

tions. The torpedoes will be given trial runs with their dummy heads, and when sent off on their final run, with their heads fully charged, they will be adjusted to "float" should they fail to strike the target, so that the cause of failure may be ascertained.

Great Britain has addressed to the Porte, the United Service Gazette says, a protest against the passage of four Russian torpedo boats through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea. The torpedo boats were disarmed, and flew the commercial flag. In these circumstances it was considered that they were not ships of war, and that their passage through the Dardanelles did not constitute a violation of the treaties closing that waterway to warships of all nations. Great Britain, however, maintained that the mere disarmament of a warship did not change its character, and informed the Porte that should occasion arise she would claim similar privileges for her warships. The protest is reported to have caused irritation in Russian circles and concern among the Turks.

A Sun despatch reports that according to an unofficial statement in the London newspapers the superiority of armament which the American Navy has admittedly held for ten years will be surpassed by the new type of battleship, designed by Mr. Watts, director of naval construction, which will exceed and excel that in existence both in size and power. The displacement of each will be 18,000 tons. Each will carry four 12-inch and eight 9.2-inch guns, all in turrets, besides ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The speed will be 19 knots. Practically the whole hull will be armored. In addition to the battleships, six cruisers of 13,000 tons each will be built. These will have a speed of 22 knots. They will carry six 9.2-inch guns and a number of smaller ones. Naval men are enthusiastic over the effectiveness of the 9.2-inch gun.

The New Orleans papers state that the French colony in that city has learned that President Loubet of France is to visit the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exhibition at St. Louis in a battleship, going up the Mississippi as far as possible and stopping at New Orleans en route.

Experiments having shown that a large amount of ammunition manufactured for the 6-pounder and 3-pounder q. f. guns is defective, the British Admiralty has ordered it returned to store.

In his annual review of the condition of the French Navy for the past year in Le Yacht for Jan. 17, M. P. Le Roll says that no warlike operations have been undertaken, such as might be expected to furnish lessons of value in practical warfare. But for the third time a series of maneuvers has been carried out under the direction of Admiral Gervais, which have once more supplied proofs of perfect training on the part of officers and men of all ranks, as well as the complete efficiency of ships and engines of all kinds. Wireless telegraphy has been employed under various circumstances during these operations, and has worked more smoothly than before.

A Swedish cavalry officer, Colonel Ljungmann, has invented a portable telephone which can be carried in the pocket and used with the help of any telegraph or telephone wire.

At the French port of Biserta, Tunis, the improvement of the canal which unites the sea with the lake is approaching completion, the outer port is being deepened, and the moles which are to protect it are being completed. The greatest activity reigns at the naval station of Sidi

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Considering the subject of naval gunnery the Army and Navy Gazette says: "It cannot be seriously disputed that in certain ships where a certain system of training is used the marksmanship has been remarkably good, while in other ships where that system is not used it has been remarkably bad."

The report by Lieut. Comdr. Chas. F. Pond, U.S.N., of the survey of the Midway Islands by the U.S.S. Iroquois, has just been published by the Hydrographic Office. These islands are among eleven or twelve little rocks extending to the northwest for a distance of 1,800 miles from Honolulu that were thus loosely tied to the Hawaiian group. It was desired to know more about Midway Islands, both on this account and also because it was thought that they might be a landing place for the cable between San Francisco and the Philippines.

The U.S. Lighthouse Board, of which Rear Admiral Geo. C. Remy is chairman, has issued a valuable list of lights and fog signals on the Pacific coast of the United States, and of the Dominion of Canada, on the coast of British Columbia.

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A certain captain, who shall be nameless having been ordered on foreign ser-

vice, gave a farewell dinner to his regiment.

Addressing the men before they commenced to eat, he said:

"Now, lads, treat this dinner as you would the enemy."

After dinner he discovered Private Robinson stowing several bottles of champagne away in a bag. Highly incensed, the captain asked him what he meant by such conduct.

"Why, sir," said Robinson, "I'm only obeying orders."

"Obeying orders!" roared the captain.

"What do you mean?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer. "You told us to treat the dinner like an enemy, and you know, sir, when we meet an enemy, those we don't kill we take prisoners."

Collapse of the captain.—Canadian Military Gazette.

A NEW USE FOR TOMPIONS.

The other day just after band concert, one of the cornetists was noticed, by an apprentice, putting the mute in the horn. Without any hesitancy he turned to his nearest shipmate, who happened to be a machinist, and exclaimed:

"Gee whiz! I never knew that before."

"Never knew what?" asked the machinist.

"Why," said the apprentice, with the voice of a discoverer; "I never knew they had to keep tompons in their horns."

The Open Door.

The following list of patents granted Feb. 3 has been received from Wilkinson and Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C.: Bulkhead-doors, means for operating, P. Hoppe; cape, blanket, and shelter-tent combined,

C. Stacey; cartridge-fuses, electrical, contact for, C. D. Platt; firearm, magazine, J. D. Pederson; gun-carriage, O. Behndke and J. Friese; gun, tubular magazine, T. C. Johnson; guns, automatic firing apparatus, for ships, H. von Pechy and V. Rea; guns, two-tube gravity-charger for magazine, T. C. Johnson; life-preserver, marine, J. Ewing, jr.; propeller for the propulsion and steering of ships, screw, J. Sinclair.

One day, after returning from a trek to Zeerust, I entered a tent to have a shave. My mustachios had grown considerably long, so I decided to remove it. I had just succeeded in removing one-half when a shot whizzed by and removed the

other half. I sat amazed, not knowing what to do next, so I decided to write a full account of same to home. I had nearly completed my letter when another shot came through and completely obliterated the writing and left the notepaper intact.—Canadian Military Gazette.

When Lord Roberts was in Glasgow receiving the freedom of the city, an old woman joined the crowd at the entrance to the City Hall just as the carriage drove up.

"Wha' that wee man wi' a' the meda's on his brier?" she asked a little boy.

"Lord Roberts," he replied.

"What!" she said, "I've a son twice his size, and he's only a corporal!"—Canadian Military Gazette.

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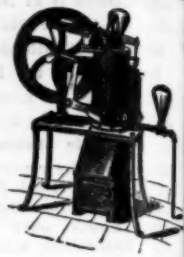


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